GENERAL HEADQUARTERS
SUPREME COMMANDER FOR THE ALLIED POWERS
Public Health and Welfare Section

WEEKLY BULLETIN

For Period

3 - 9 January

1949

Number 106

SECTION		PAGE
I	GENERAL	1
II	PREVENTIVE MEDICINE	4
III	NUTRITION	5
IV	NURSING	5
V	VETERINARY AFFAIRS	6
VI	SUPPLY	7
VII	NARCOTIC CONTROL	8
VIII	WELFARE	8
IX	SOCIAL SECURITY	11
X	MEMORANDA TO JAPANESE GOVERNMENT	12

SECTION I

GENERAL

Streptomycin and Tuberculosis Control

With the initiation this month of plans for a commercial production program for streptomycin another important milestone in pharmaceutical affairs in Japan has been passed. Already penicillin, sulfathiazole, bismuth subsalicylate, mapharsen and DDT production programs introduced into Japan by Public Health and Welfare Section have reached proportions where minimum needs for public health use are being supplied from indigenous manufacture.

The value of streptomycin in the treatment of certain types of tuberculosis is recognized by Ministry of Welfare officials. Several laboratories in Japan have been engaged in streptomycin research for approximately two years, but they have been unable to produce a strain that will yield streptomycin in suitable quantities for commercial production.

The Japanese Government submitted a request to SCAP for a supply of American strains. Subsequently Public Health and Welfare Section, through the Office of the Surgeon General, succeeded in having shipped to Japan cultures of Streptomyces Griseus, which cultures are the basis for commercial production throughout the world. This strain was isolated at Rutgers University by Dr. Selman Waksman, and the Rutgers Foundation holds the United States patent rights.

The cultures were released to the Japanese Government by SCAPIN 6265-A, dated 28 December 1948, subject: Patent Property of Rutgers Foundation (United States). This directive states:

"The Japanese Government is directed to accept on behalf of the Ministry of Welfare release of American strains of streptomycin from General Headquarters, Supreme Commander for the Allied Powers under the following conditions:

"a. These strains of streptomyces griseus are for use in the National Institute of Health of the Ministry of Welfare, Japanese Government, and in other laboratories engaged in streptomycin research and production under auspices of the National Institute of Health.

"b. These strains are to be accepted subject to further conditions of use to be issued at a later date to be incorporated in a license agreement governing said use, as stipulated by Rutgers Foundation, the patent owner."

Plans are now being formulated and studied to enable the expeditious initiation of commercial production. It is expected that by the end of 1949 commercial production will have reached a volume to satisfy minimum needs in Japan.

In order to have a supply of streptomycin available for use until commercial production of indigenous streptomycin is available, a quantity of the finished medicine, sufficient to satisfy needs for selective treatment of indicated cases, has been requested for import from the United States on the regular import program. This request was approved in Washington. The shipment is scheduled to arrive in Japan within the next month to six weeks.

Technical information concerning the use of this drug is being made available to the medical profession through the Japanese medical periodicals.

It is expected that Military Government Health Officers will shortly receive many inquiries concerning the use of this drug for the treatment of tuberculosis. An excellent article on the subject which appeared in a recent issue of the Medical News Letter (U.S. Navy) Volume 12, No. 3, is quoted below for the information of Military Health Officers.

"Streptomycin in Tuberculosis: Shortly after it was shown that streptomycin inhibited the growth of Mycobacterium tuberculosis, Feldman and Hinshaw applied the drug to tuberculous guinea-pigs with favorable results and were able to report its salutary effects on certain types of tuberculosis in human beings. A few individual investigators, the Veterans Administration and the Army and Navy, the United

States Public Health Service, and the Therapy Committee of the American Trudeau Society have, altogether, studied the effects of the drug in about 2,000 patients, with results which suggest the following deductions:

(1) Streptomycin should be tried in all cases of miliary tuberculosis, for more than half of such patients will be alive, and a substantial number of them will be free from clinical, x-ray, or laboratory signs of disease from 6 to 12 months after discontinuation of the drug.

(2) The use of the drug in tuberculous meningitis is mandatory, for about one fourth of all patients have survived for from 6 to 12 months after treatment, and the majority of these are free from detectable signs of tuberculosis.

(3) Acute tuberculous pneumonia or exudative (fresh) tuberculous disease of the lungs will usually show recession, with notable clearing of the lungs demonstrable roentgenographically within a few weeks. Tubercle bacilli disappear from the sputum in about half of these cases. Such patients, however, need still further sanatorium care.

(4) Extrapulmonary tuberculosis is under detailed study, but already it appears that tuberculous laryngitis and bronchitis are benefited by the use of streptomycin in about 85 percent of cases, even though the parent lesion in the lungs may show no improvement. Tuberculous enteritis and cystitis likewise tend to improve. In fact, in areas in which the disease affects the epithelial surfaces, results are generally good; cutaneous sinuses are benefited. However, tuberculosis of the osseous and genito-urinary systems needs further study.

(5) Streptomycin is used profitably at times to enhance the patient's chances from collapse therapy and as a prophylactic in surgical treatment, particularly pulmonary resection.

In the face of these relatively good results, however, the average case of fibrocavernous tuberculosis has been found as yet to respond poorly to streptomycin; this type represents three fourths of all cases of the disease. It is still under intensive study. Moreover, the toxicity of the drug and the development of streptomycin-fastness by M. tuberculosis are disturbing factors.

In the early experience with this drug, with large doses of 2,3, or even 5 gm. a day, toxic symptoms were very common even with a standard dose of 1.8 gm., vertigo developed in approximately 92 percent of one large series of patients. McDermott, among others, has pointed out the common indices of toxicity. Vestibular dysfunction predominates, characterized by vertigo, dizziness, headache, and nausea, some of which are present to some degree in almost all patients who take large doses. Vertigo occurs in 20 percent or more of those receiving 1.0 gm. per day, which is now the prevailing dose. It may be permanent. Deafness, partial or complete, has been observed. It occurs rarely except when the drug is applied intrathecally for tuberculous meningitis or (less often) in persons with impaired renal function who receive large doses. Further damage to the kidneys may occur in this latter group, a fact which indicates the propriety of determining the condition of the urinary tract prior to administration of the drug. In patients with already lowered renal function, blood levels may become high and various toxic symptoms ensue. Other indications of toxicity are anaphylactic manifestations - fever, itching, dermatitis and eosinophilia - and agranulocytosis. The latter appears in less than 1 percent of cases and is usually an indication for prompt discontinuation of treatment.

The development of streptomycin resistance by M. tuberculosis occurring rather regularly, presents a serious obstacle in the use of the drug. Whether this represents biological adjustment to a new environment or the survival and increasing preponderance of natively resistant bacilli in the diseased body is not known. Once it becomes manifest, however, it appears to presist, and resistant strains have been maintained in culture for considerably over a year and have passed through animals without reverting.

The production of resistant strains should be a serious consideration in the therapeutic use of streptomycin in patients manifestly unlikely to recover because the spread of such strains could conceivably become a grave public health hazard. To obviate this, careful selection of cases and frequent in vitro examination after the first 6 weeks of treatment are indicated, but continuation of the drug beyond 6 weeks is to be discouraged.

In general, streptomycin should be withheld in cases of minimal tuberculosis and in those in which conventional treatment offers reasonable prospect of good result. It provides an excellent medium of treatment for certain types of tuberculosis, but it should be used in association with accepted therapeutic measures and not as a substitute for them. A tendency is at present developing to use the drug only as an adjunct rather than as a definitive treatment in all types of tuberculosis except the miliary and meningitic forms, and to apply it briefly for 3, 4, or 6 weeks at the most opportune time with other appropriate therapy. (Editoral, Radiology, June '48 - H. S. Willis).

At a press conference on 28 December, the Japanese public was informed regarding the streptomycin program as well as the following additional facts on the tuberculosis control program.

"Tuberculosis is the most important public health problem in Japan, since it is the greatest killer of people in this country.

A tuberculosis control program has been placed into effect and certain phases of this program have been in operation for several years since the termination of the war:

First: Active cases of tuberculosis which had left hospitals because of the food shortage have been induced to come back into the hospitals for treatment, by obtaining the proper supplementary rations essential in the treatment of tuberculosis patients.

Second: Mass x-rays of children and industrial groups have been undertaken to locate active cases of tuberculosis who are spreading the disease to others, and who for their own benefit also should be placed in hospitals for treatment.

Third: In an effort to build up body resistance of Japanese children to all diseases, particularly tuberculosis, a School Lunch Program was inaugurated to provide for these children the type of food, principally protein and calcium, in which their normal diets are deficient.

Fourth: An extensive BCG program is being carried out. Individuals from infancy to thirty years are tested with tuberculin to determine whether or not they have already been infected with a human tubercle bacillus. If they have not already been infected, they are immunized with BCG, which will prevent most of the cases of tuberculosis occurring in the future.

These steps are all important steps in reducing deaths from tuberculosis in Japan, but we are still faced with the hundreds of thousands of Japanese who are already infected with human tubercle bacillus, many of whom can be saved from death from this disease, if properly treated.

Within the last few years, streptomycin has been developed in the United States and has been found, after extensive tests, to be very effective in early tuberculosis cases before cavities have been formed in the lungs, in the cases of pulmonary, or lung tuberculosis. It is also effective in generalized tuberculosis; that is cases in which tubercle bacilli have spread throughout the body, to other organs than the lungs. It is effective in tuberculus meningitis, which is fairly common in Japan. Streptomycin reaches the infected tissues through the blood stream. In tuberculosis cases of long standing, such as those cases in which large cavities in the lungs have been formed, we find that these cavities are thick-walled. Streptomycin is not effective in these cases because the streptomycin being carried by the blood stream cannot reach the tubercle bacilli who are protected by these thick-walled cavities.

Cases of tuberculosis which are treated with streptomycin must be in hospitals under the constant observation of their doctors, because the drug and its effects must be watched very carefully. If given in too large doses or in certain types of cases, it will be harmful, rather than beneficial. Experience has shown that streptomycin treatment is effective within 40 to 60 days. Cases which do not respond within this time usually do not benefit by longer treatment with streptomycin. In order to take full advantage of the beneficial effect of streptomycin in cases which are benefited, it is necessary for the patient to continue the usual methods of bed rest and the high caloric diet to assist his body in overcoming the ravages of this disease.

As a result of the steps taken in the tuberculosis control program outlined above in discovering active tuberculosis cases and inducing them to enter hospitals for treatment, tuberculosis beds in Japan, which were only one-fourth occupied at the termination of the war are now filled. If the Japanese people are to have the full benefit from the action of the Supreme Commander in obtaining streptomycin for treatment of tuberculosis cases, more tuberculosis beds must be made available within the next one to two years, to provide facilities for treatment of these active cases who are awaiting admission to tuberculosis sanatoria where they will receive the benefit of proper treatment, including streptomycin. This is important in the economic recovery of Japan. The economic loss to industry of skilled workers through prolonged absenteeism and chronic invalidism or death, when converted into yen, is tremendous. True economy is to avoid this loss by the preventive measures and by the early detection and treatment of individuals who have already become infected.

The introduction of streptomycin into Japan is an important landmark in the tuberculosis control program being sponsored by the Supreme Commander for the Allied Powers."

SECTION II

PREVENTIVE MEDICINE DIVISION

Availability of Vaccine

Reference Section II, Weekly Bulletin No. 105 for period 27 December 1948 - 2 January 1949.

In correction of the reference item, above subject, smallpox vaccine for local government use in the immunization of contacts may be obtained from the following Koseisho offices:

Tokyo	Dr. Ishibashi
Osaka	Dr. Morita
Fukuoka	Dr. Sugino

Typhus vaccine for the same purpose may be obtained from the following Koseisho offices:

Sapporo	Dr. Nishino
Sendai	Dr. Matsui
Tokyo	Dr. Ishibashi
Nagoya	Dr. Sakaguchi
Osaka	Dr. Morita
Hiroshima	Dr. Fujii
Takamatsu	Dr. Omori
Fukuoka	Dr. Sugino

Smallpox vaccine for quarantine use was distributed to quarantine stations at Yokohama, Kobe, Moji, Hakata, Nagasaki, Sasebo, Miike and Kagoshima. Typhus vaccine for repatriates was sent to Sasebo only.

Typhus Fever Control

Several cases of typhus fever have been reported from various prefectures among persons recently repatriated from the island of Karafuto near Hokkaido. These persons, according to reports from the Ministry of Welfare, were passengers on board the ship SHINKO MARU, which docked in Hakodate on or about the 27th of November. The passenger list included 1,520 persons.

Since 3 December these persons have traveled to at least 27 prefectures including Aichi, Akita, Aomori, Chiba, Ehime, Fukushima, Hokkaido, Hyogo, Ibaraki, Ishikawa, Iwate, Kanagawa, Kagawa, Kagoshima, Kochi, Kyoto, Miyagi, Miyasaki, Nara, Niigata, Saga, Saitama, Shizuoka, Tochigi, Tokyo, Yamagata and Yamanashi.

According to reports from the Ministry of Welfare and from the Hokkaido Military Government District, all persons on this ship were given complete immunization (two-1cc doses typhus vaccine) and were thoroughly dusted with 10% DDT dust, so that the danger of spreading typhus from these people has been minimized.

Since it is known that typhus may occur in previously immunized persons following a prolonged period of incubation, a careful check of these and other recently repatriated persons is recommended, particularly those from northern islands or from Manchuria, Siberia, and China.

Suspension of Vaccinations and Re-assay of Vaccines

Reference Section II Weekly Bulletin Number 104, 20 - 26 December 1948, PHMJG #86, dated 28 December 1948, subject, "Suspension of Use of Japanese Produced Vaccines for Preventive Vaccination," and Yo-Hatsu Number 104, dated 25 December 1948 subject, "Re-assay of Japanese Produced Vaccines for Preventive Vaccinations."

Detailed plans have been worked out for the re-evaluation of all laboratories producing biologic products in Japan, as well as the re-assay of all current stocks of Japanese produced vaccines. Two separate methods of approach are being utilized for the re-evaluation procedures.

First, the Ministry of Welfare is conducting an extensive and thorough survey in order to accurately determine the ability of each manufacturing laboratory to produce satisfactory biologic products. This survey when completed will contain complete and detailed information pertaining to the facilities of each laboratory producing biologic products for human use. It will also contain biographical data including technical training and experience of each person actually engaged in, or responsible for, the production of biologic products in these laboratories. An evaluation will be made of the procedures and techniques employed for the manufacture of each specific biologic product by each manufacturer. Only those laboratories which are able to meet established minimum standards will be re-certified and even then they will be certified for the production of specific products only.

Second, the facilities, procedures and techniques of the government assay laboratory (NIH) are being carefully checked in order to ascertain that the most effective techniques are in use. The assay procedure for each and every product is being studied in the greatest detail. Improved techniques will be substituted for those now in use wherever indicated.

Evaluation of the methods used for the assay of smallpox, typhus and triple typhoid (TAB) vaccines have been completed and re-assay of these products is now underway. Re-assay of other biologic products will begin as soon as the specific assay procedures concerned have been evaluated and actual arrangements for re-assay of these products have been completed.

SECTION III

NUTRITION BRANCH

Nutrition Survey

Complete data on nutrition survey for the "Rice Year 1947 - 1948" (November 1947 through August 1948) are given in the following tables (Incl. No. 1) and include:

1. Sources of staple and supplemental foods in total for Tokyo and 11 cities as well as for the farmers and non-farmers groups in these urban areas.

2. The grams of various classes of food consumed with the complete nutritional analysis for all urban and rural areas surveyed.

3. Physical data of the national nutrition survey on deficiency symptoms and weight deviations for Tokyo, 11 Cities and 46 prefectures for the Rice Year 1947-1948

SECTION IV

NURSING AFFAIRS DIVISION

Education

Another four-month refresher course for clinical nurses will open 1 February at the Red Cross Hospital in Tokyo. This course will provide the training to enable instructors and supervisors to teach in the schools of nursing.

This will be the last refresher course that will be sponsored by the Nursing Affairs Division. Subsequent courses will be given by the Nursing Affairs Section of the Ministry of Welfare.

Notification, dated 5 January, was sent to the Prefectural Departments of Health giving the names of the nurses who are to attend this course. It is recommended that the nurse attends whose name is listed as she has been selected as the person most capable of teaching and carrying on the program. All other letters and announcements are void. Six nurses from each region have been chosen.

Public Health

There are 56 public health nurses attending the four-month refresher course at the Institute of Public Health. Forty-four Prefectures are represented this term which consist of:

Lectures	350	hours
Field work	120	"
Field trip	10	"
Discussion	10	"
	490	"

Tuberculosis for Public Health Nurses

The five-month course on Tuberculosis for public health nurses opened 10 January in Tokyo. This course is sponsored by Anti-Tuberculosis Association.

Clinical Nurse Curriculum for Class 'A' Schools

A curriculum, divided into quarters for the three years, has been sent to all Military Government Nurses for guidance in the clinical nursing course.

SECTION V

VETERINARY AFFAIRS DIVISION

Veterinary Conference

A conference for Eighth Army Military Government Veterinarians held in Yokohama was attended on 4,5,6 January by Public Health and Welfare representatives Papers on veterinary subjects as related to Japan were given by each member present Open discussions were held on those problems current to the maintenance and improvement of Japanese veterinary programs both as to the existing as well as the proposed new programs. As a result of this conference, liaison between the men in the field, Eighth Army Military Government Headquarters and SCAP will be improved.

Veterinary Education Text Books.

A conference was held with a temporary committee appointed by the Veterinary Affairs Council for the purpose of considering the revision of current Japanese Veterinary Text Books, by their respective authors, in an effort to replace obsolete text books now in use.

Animal Diseases

The Animal Hygiene Section, Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry, reported the following outbreak of animal diseases:

25 - 31 December

Prefecture	Disease	No. of Cases
Aichi	Swine Erysipelas	1

1 - 7 January 1949

Negative

SECTION VI

SUPPLY DIVISION

Contraband

SCAP Circular 23, dated 7 July 1948, subject: "Contraband", provides for seizure and disposition of contraband by Occupation Forces authorities. Procedure has been established whereby disposition of confiscated medicines, food, clothing and tobacco items, which are not from Army sources, is the responsibility of Public Health and Welfare Section. These items are to be turned over to the designated agency of the Ministry of Welfare by the Deputy Contraband Administrator and used for relief purposes. Instructions now in preparation will require the Ministry of Welfare to designate agencies for receipt of this contraband, make proper distribution for relief use, maintain adequate records and submit necessary reports. More information on this subject will be published in future Weekly Bulletins.

Production

A total of 1,202 pieces of the various types of DDT dusting and spraying equipment for insect control programs was produced during the period 26 December - 1 January.

During the period 12 - 18 December, 25,000 lbs. of 10% DDT dust, 5,000 gallons of 5% DDT residual effect spray, and 6,943 vials of typhus vaccine were distributed. At the same time, 230,000 lbs. of 10% DDT dust,20,000 gallons of 5% DDT spray, and 370 vials of typhus vaccine were received leaving inventory stocks on hand at regional warehouses of the Ministry of Welfare of 2,570,065 lbs. of 10% DDT dust, 643,081 gallons of 5% DDT spray, and 13,476 vials of typhus vaccine.

During this period an additional total of 2,880 vials of typhus vaccine (United States produced imported vaccine now out-of-date) upon reassay failed to pass potency tests of minimum standards. This amount has been discounted from inventory stocks and destroyed.

During the period 19 - 25 December, 5,000 gallons of 5% DDT spray were distributed and 193,000 lbs. of 10% DDT dust were received leaving stocks on hand in regional warehouses of the Ministry of Welfare and factories of 2,748,065 lbs. of 10% DDT dust, 617,081 gallons of 5% DDT spray, and 34,027 vials of typhus vaccine.

During the period 26 December - 1 January, 15,000 lbs. of 10% DDT dust was received. No 5% DDT residual effect spray was received or distributed. Stock inventories in regional warehouses of the Ministry of Welfare and manufacturers total 2,743,065 lbs. of 10% DDT dust, 595,131.5 gallons of 5% DDT spray, and 34,027 vials of typhus vaccine.

A breakdown of solid fuel allocations (standard coal and lignite) by districts and prefectures for January, February, March, the 4th Quarter, Japanese Fiscal Year 1948, for use in national hospitals and sanatoria and for use in public and private hospitals and sanatoria is included in Inclosure No. 2. Ministry of Welfare officials have mailed allocation tickets directly to the hospitals concerned, and have likewise notified prefectural health officials of the final coal allocations to those installations. (Unit: Metric ton).

A similar breakdown is furnished in Inclosure No. 3 of solid fuel allocation (Standard Coal, sub-standard coal, and lignite) by districts and prefectures for use in public bath houses for January, February and March (Unit: Metric ton). Allocation tickets were mailed direct to the consumers while the Ministry of Welfare at the same time, notified each prefectural health office by mail of its detailed prefectural allocation breakdown.

Distribution

During the period 26 December 1948 - 1 January 1949, 248 pieces of DDT dusting and spraying equipment were distributed to three prefectures as follows:

Prefecture	DDT Duster	Knapsack Sprayer	Engine Sprayer
Tokyo	120		
Yamagata		126	
Nagano			2
TOTAL	120	126	2

SECTION VII

NARCOTIC CONTROL DIVISION

Narcotic Control Activities Report - November

The November report on narcotic control activities from the Ministry of Welfare contained the following information:

Total Registrants	93,561
Arrests - Registered persons	14
Unregistered persons	68
Convictions - Registered persons	14
Unregistered persons	41
Thefts of narcotics (including one hospital)	20
Losses by fire and flood	1

Penalties for registrants varied from ¥500 fine to ¥15,000 fine and three months penal servitude to ten months penal servitude, all penal servitude being abrogated by suspension of the sentences covering from two years to four years. Penalties for non-registrants varied from ¥500 fine to ¥10,000 fine and three months penal servitude to two years penal servitude, including nine suspended sentences covering from two years to three years. Ten registrants and two non-registrants were admonished for minor violations.

The report also summarized the activities of narcotic agents as follows:

Inspection of registrants	925
Investigations originated	187
Investigations concluded	144
Investigations not concluded	284

Prosecution of five non-registrant violators of the Marihuana Control Law resulted in the following:

Four defendants ---- three months penal servitude each.

One defendant ------ ¥ 300 fine.

SECTION VIII

WELFARE DIVISION

Licensed Agencies for Relief in Asia (LARA)

Overseas shipments, numbers 115 and 116, have arrived in Yokohama and contained 14.08 tons. These shipments included the following relief items:

115th Shipment: Arrived aboard the USAT Republic on 23 December 1948 and contained 8.07 tons (food, 4.65 tons-clothing, 3.42 tons).

116th Shipment: Arrived aboard the USAT Ogelthorpe Victory on 27 December 1948 and contained 6.05 tons (clothing, including shoes, 6.01 tons - miscellaneous, .04 tons).

The total LARA relief supply shipments to Japan, as reported, now totals 7,174.21 tons, consisting of the following items:

	Tons
Food	5,459.98
Clothing (including shoes)	1,342.08
Medical Supplies (including medicines)	61.52
Cotton (raw)	207.62
Miscellaneous (soaps, seeds, candles, etc.)	103.01
TOTAL	7,174.21

Cooperative for American Remittances to Europe, Inc. (CARE)

The following report covers "CARE Operations in Japan"(July through December 1948) since the arrival of their first shipment of "gift" packages.

Food:		
Total packages received		19,979
Packages damaged	2,733	
Packages delivered	8,301	
Packages in process of delivery	2,768	13,802
Total packages on hand (available for delivery)		6,177
* Woolen:		
Total packages received		2,004
Packages damaged	2	
Packages delivered	1,669	
Packages in process of delivery		1,671
Total packages on hand (consigned but not delivered)		333
*Blanket:		
Total packages received		1,144
Packages damaged	10	
Packages delivered	226	
Packages in process of delivery	312	548
Total packages on hand (available for delivery)		596

*Woolen and Blanket packages arrived, in Yokohama, aboard the S.S. Matthew Luckenback on 4 December 1948.

Community Chest-Japanese Red Cross "Joint Fund Campaign"

The most recent consolidated report from the forty-six prefectures covering their progress in the Community Chest - Japanese Red Cross "Joint Fund Campaign" reflects a total of twenty-two prefectures having reached or exceeded their established quotas. A total of ¥1,020,572,248.85 has been raised (collections and pledges) towards the national goal of ¥1,175,450,000.00 or 86.8% of quota.

The following table sets forth a breakdown of the progress of the "Joint Fund Campaign" on a prefectural basis and gives quotas, amounts raised, per centums and latest dates of reporting:

Prefecture	Goal	Amount Collected	Date Reported	Per Cent
Hokkaido	70,000,000.00	64,496,489.00	27 December	92.1
Aomori	11,000,000.00	11,000,000.00	25 November	100.0
Iwate	17,000,000.00	17,023,964.00	1 December	100.2
Miyagi	16,000,000.00	12,000,000.00	15 November	75.0
Akita	10,000,000.00	10,346,656.20	27 December	103.5
Yamagata	20,000,000.00	20,152,174.27	2 December	100.7
Fukushima	20,000,000.00	21,535,570.93	25 December	107.7
Ibaraki	15,000,000.00	14,658,909.87	13 December	97.7
Tochigi	21,000,000.00	21,003,000.00	28 December	100.0
Gumma	12,000,000.00	10,668,939.68	11 December	88.9
Saitama	16,000,000.00	17,731,694.00	22 December	110.9
Chiba	25,000,000.00	17,549,807.56	31 December	70.2
Tokyo	80,000,000.00	56,569,266.32	22 December	70.8
Kanagawa	70,000,000.00	48,402,962.08	27 December	69.1
Niigata	29,000,000.00	29,274,627.00	14 December	100.9
Toyama	13,000,000.00	13,074,745.68	21 December	100.7
Ishikawa	13,000,000.00	11,485,360.00	22 December	88.3
Fukui	13,000,000.00	14,008,000.00	23 December	107.9
Yamanashi	9,450,000.00	9,451,958.00	15 November	100.0
Nagano	30,000,000.00	28,639,661.00	4 December	95.5
Gifu	20,000,000.00	20,566,563.31	15 November	102.9
Shizuoka	20,000,000.00	20,816,002.41	27 December	104.1
Aichi	66,000,000.00	68,206,507.03	25 December	103.3
Mie	20,000,000.00	20,282,137.84	25 December	101.4
Shiga	11,000,000.00	11,013,437.04	18 December	100.1
Kyoto	50,000,000.00	26,349,960.26	21 December	52.7
Osaka	85,000,000.00	73,388,648.00	31 December	86.3
Hyogo	60,000,000.00	36,486,885.00	20 December	60.8
Nara	12,000,000.00	12,000,128.69	5 December	100.0
Wakayama	9,500,000.00	8,757,005.00	24 November	92.1
Tottori	9,000,000.00	5,943,650.00	27 December	66.0
Shimane	10,000,000.00	9,564,354.67	25 December	95.6
Okayama	21,000,000.00	20,231,032.56	29 December	96.4
Hiroshima	30,000,000.00	29,250,000.00	20 December	97.5
Yamaguchi	26,000,000.00	20,000,000.00	22 December	77.0
Tokushima	15,000,000.00	10,945,012.00	25 December	73.0
Kagawa	14,000,000.00	14,000,000.00	22 December	100.0
Ehime	25,000,000.00	21,365,811.21	20 December	85.5
Kochi	13,000,000.00	11,387,568.00	28 December	87.6
Fukuoka	50,000,000.00	50,119,568.64	25 December	100.2
Saga	12,500,000.00	12,500,000.00	31 October	100.0
Nagasaki	20,000,000.00	7,466,111.00	23 December	37.3
Kumamoto	21,000,000.00	19,990,342.00	8 December	95.3
Oita	18,000,000.00	18,319,013.90	4 January	101.8
Miyazaki	10,000,000.00	11,407,048.60	17 December	114.1
Kagoshima	17,000,000.00	11,141,669.00	15 December	65.5
TOTAL	1,175,450,000.00	1,020,572,248.85		86.8%

Conferences on Rehabilitation of Physically Handicapped

A series of conferences on the rehabilitation of the physically handicapped are being held between the Public Health and Welfare Section and the National Council for the Rehabilitation of the Physically Handicapped. The object of these conferences is to:

1. Develop a comprehensive Rehabilitation Program.

2. Draft any proposed legislation which may be necessary to further develop a progressive rehabilitation program.

In attempting to reach the objectives outlined above, emphasis is being placed on the utilization of existing legislation and services. It is anticipated that the basic objectives will be established within a few months and that the program will be accelerated through developing several model institutions.

Public Assistance

Attached to this Weekly Bulletin is a copy of the remaining portion of Hatsu-sha #129, dated 7 December 1948 (Incl. #4). The initial portion was attached to Weekly Bulletin #104, dated 20 - 26 December 1948.

SECTION IX

SOCIAL SECURITY DIVISION

Health Insurance

A recent prefectural survey revealed that coal miners were not obtaining the medical care they were entitled to under the Health Insurance program. Because of the vital nature of coal production to the national economy and the attainment of the objectives of the Occupation, the health of the miners is of major consideration and the prefectural governments should exert full effort to assure adequate medical care for such workers. Funds for such purpose are being raised on a systematic basis through contributions by the workers and the employers and are available for such use.

The Ministry of Welfare is being asked to give special consideration to this matter and to enlist the cooperation of interested prefectures.

Welfare Pension Insurance Benefits:

Reference is made to Public Health and Welfare Weekly Bulletin No. 97 (1 - 7 November 1948) for a summary of the above-named social insurance program (Kosei Nenkin Hoken) and monthly benefit data for the first three months of the current fiscal year, April through June 1948. 1/

Comparable benefit data for the months July through September 1948 are tabulated in Inclosure No. 5. On 1 August 1948 a revision of the law took effect entailing, among other things, an upward revision of invalidity and survivors' pension rates to five times their former amounts and the payment of two new types of survivors' benefit, a widow(er)'s pension and a surviving child's pension. Although recomputation of existing benefits and certification of pending benefits of the new types has not yet been completed, the increase from August 1948 in the average pension is clearly reflected in the attached table. The decrease in September 1948 of the number of pension cases certified is apparent rather than real, being due to delays in the certification of pensions undergoing recomputation.

Social Insurance Contributions

On 8 January the Insurance Bureau, Ministry of Welfare held a conference of chiefs of the Insurance Sections from 13 prefectures relative to the collection of social insurance contributions. The conference was prompted by the continued high percentage of employers delinquent in remitting the contributions. Under the several laws the employer is required to make deductions from the payroll, contribute himself an equal amount and promptly forward the total to the Insurance Section or Branch Office which deposits the money in the account of the national government. The national government as the insurer makes allocations from the funds thus collected for the payment of current benefits certified under the Law. To avoid shortages it is important that contributions be collected in full and on time.

1/ Data for July 1948 published at the same time were partly in error. Rather than showing the total number of pensions certified for payment through July, the pension benefits listed were merely those certified for the first time during that month.

SECTION X

MEMORANDA TO THE JAPANESE GOVERNMENT

PHWJG	DATE	SUBJECT	SURVEILLANCE	DISTRIBUTIO
88	1/3/49	List of Applicants for Entry in the Uji-Ryo Physically Handicapped Rehabilitation Center, Kyoto Prefecture.	No	MG 8th Army
		Note: Directive to Ministry of Welfare approving list of applicants as indicated in subject.		

CRAWFORD F. SAMS
Brigadier General Medical Corps
Chief

7 Incls:

1. Nutrition Survey for the "Rice Year 1947 - 1948".
2. Allocation of Standard Coal and Lignite to National Hospitals and Sanatoria to Public and Private Hospitals and Sanatoria for January, February and March 1949.
3. Allocation of Standard Coal, Sub-standard Coal, and Lignite to Public Bath Houses for January, February and March 1949.
4. Hatsu-sha #129 - (Information to Military Government Teams only).
5. Social Insurance Statistics.
6. Summary Report of Cases and Deaths From Communicable Diseases in Japan, 4 Week Period Ending 25 December 1948.
7. Report of Cases and Deaths of Communicable and Venereal Diseases for the Week Ended 1 January 1949.

SOURCE OF FOOD - TOKYO - RICE YEAR 1947-1948

Month	Staple Food: Adult Unit	All Food Total Cal.	Staple Food Cal.	% of Tot. Cal.	Source: Ration Cal.	Ration %	Free Market Cal.	Free Market %	Home Prod. Cal.	Home Prod. %	Gift Cal.	Gift %
Nov'47	0821	1989	1747	87.8	1301	74.5	399	22.8	27	1.6	20	1.1
Feb'48	0807	1929	1677	86.9	1202	71.7	406	24.2	42	2.5	27	1.6
May'48	0806	1961	1620	82.6	1081	66.7	488	30.1	25	1.6	26	1.6
Aug'48	0812	1821	1520	83.4	1065	70.0	395	26.0	46	3.0	14	1.0
Ave.	0812	1926	1641	85.2	1162	70.7	422	25.8	35	2.2	22	1.3

RICE

Month	Gram Weight	Cal.	% of all Food	Source: Ration Cal.	Ration %	Free Market Cal.	Free Market %	Home Prod. Cal.	Home Prod. %	Gift Cal.	Gift %
Nov'47	139.8	490	24.6	299	61.1	180	36.7	4	0.7	7	1.5
Feb'48	255.8	890	46.1	761	85.6	100	11.3	17	1.9	11	1.2
May'48	296.6	1032	52.6	849	82.2	171	16.5	6	0.6	7	0.7
Aug'48	233.2	803	44.1	680	84.7	109	13.5	9	1.2	5	0.6
Ave.	231.4	804	42.3	647	78.4	140	19.5	9	1.1	8	1.0

WHEAT

Nov'47	148.3	532	26.8	443	83.3	82	15.4	3	0.5	4	0.8
Feb'48	154.7	480	24.8	395	82.3	71	14.8	8	1.6	6	1.3
May'48	112.4	340	17.3	209	61.4	117	34.3	5	1.5	10	2.8
Aug'48	115.7	382	21.0	237	62.0	125	32.6	14	3.6	7	1.8
Ave.	132.8	434	22.5	321	72.3	99	24.2	7	1.8	7	1.7

BARLEY

Nov'47	31.1	112	5.6	72	64.1	35	31.1	3	2.9	2	1.9
Feb'48	26.5	102	5.3	32	31.2	62	60.2	6	6.0	3	2.6
May'48	32.6	114	5.8	20	17.2	85	74.5	6	4.9	4	3.4
Aug'48	32.5	113	6.2	15	13.5	86	75.5	11	9.7	1	1.3
Ave.	30.7	110	5.7	35	31.5	67	60.3	6	5.9	2	2.3

OTHER GRAINS

Nov'47	15.2	53.9	2.7	43.5	80.7	8.2	15.2	0.7	1.3	1.5	2.8
Feb'48	2.7	10.4	0.5	2.2	21.1	3.4	32.7	4.0	38.5	0.8	7.7
May'48	4.8	15.8	0.8	1.3	8.2	9.1	57.6	4.7	29.8	0.7	4.4
Aug'48	4.0	13.2	0.7	6.6	50.0	5.7	43.2	0.7	5.3	0.2	1.5
Ave.	6.7	23.3	1.2	13.4	40.0	6.6	37.2	2.5	18.7	0.8	4.1

SWEET POTATOES

Nov'47	364.2	514.8	25.9	439.2	85.3	61.1	11.9	12.0	2.3	2.5	0.5
Feb'48	129.0	157.8	8.2	9.5	6.0	139.4	88.3	4.4	2.8	4.5	2.9
May'48	71.6	92.8	4.7	1.8	1.9	86.0	92.7	2.4	2.6	2.6	2.8
Aug'48	6.1	8.4	0.5	1.6	19.0	5.6	66.7	0.7	8.3	0.5	6.0
Ave.	142.7	193.4	9.8	113.0	28.1	73.0	64.9	4.9	4.0	2.5	3.0

OTHER POTATOES

Month	Gram Weight	Cal.	% of all Food	Source: Ration Cal.	Ration %	Free Market Cal.	Free Market %	Home Prod. Cal.	Home Prod. %	Gift Cal.	Gift %
Nov'47	49.5	43.8	2.2	4.5	10.3	32.6	74.4	4.8	11.0	1.9	4.3
Feb'48	42.8	37.0	1.9	1.5	4.1	30.6	82.7	2.9	7.8	2.0	5.4
May'48	30.4	25.2	1.3	0.5	2.0	20.2	80.2	2.0	7.9	2.5	9.9
Aug'48	248.7	200.4	11.0	124.7	62.2	64.9	32.4	10.6	5.3	0.2	0.1
Ave.	92.9	76.6	4.1	32.8	19.7	37.1	67.4	5.1	8.0	1.7	4.9

LEGUMES

Nov'47	38.2	85.7	4.3	69.3	80.9	14.2	16.6	1.2	1.4	1.0	1.1
Feb'48	36.6	65.7	3.4	24.6	37.4	34.9	53.1	2.3	3.5	3.9	6.0
May'48	38.9	71.8	3.7	35.5	49.4	30.4	42.3	1.7	2.4	4.2	5.9
Aug'48	29.8	48.4	2.7	26.8	59.5	15.7	32.4	1.4	2.9	2.5	5.2
Ave.	35.9	67.9	3.3	39.6	56.8	28.8	36.1	1.7	2.6	2.9	4.5

FISHES

Nov'47	60.9	83.4	4.2	21.2	25.4	59.3	71.1	0.1	0.1	2.8	3.4
Feb'48	56.2	68.3	3.5	30.0	43.9	34.5	50.5	0.1	0.1	3.7	5.5
May'48	73.8	119.9	6.1	64.3	53.6	50.7	42.3	0.3	0.3	4.6	3.8
Aug'48	57.6	76.0	4.2	38.2	50.3	34.9	45.9	0.1	0.1	2.8	3.7
Ave.	62.1	86.9	4.5	38.4	43.3	44.9	52.4	0.2	0.2	3.5	4.1

MEAT, POULTRY, EGGS, MILK AND PROD.

Nov'47	6.7	8.9	0.4	0.8	9.1	7.5	84.3	0.2	2.2	0.4	4.4
Feb'48	12.6	18.3	1.0	1.1	6.0	15.5	84.7	0.5	2.7	1.2	6.6
May'48	17.1	32.0	1.6	18.9	59.1	11.6	36.2	0.6	1.9	0.9	2.8
Aug'48	13.3	19.6	1.1	4.0	20.4	14.7	75.0	0.5	2.6	0.4	2.0
Ave.	12.4	19.7	1.3	6.2	23.6	12.3	70.1	0.5	2.4	0.7	3.9

OTHER FRUITS AND VEGETABLES

Nov'47	11075	25.1	1.3	2.0	8.0	17.8	70.9	3.5	13.9	1.8	7.2
Feb'48	75.7	25.1	1.3	8.9	35.5	13.6	54.2	1.2	4.8	1.4	5.5
May'48	58.9	16.9	0.9	3.3	19.5	10.9	14.5	1.7	10.1	1.0	5.9
Aug'48	261.8	71.4	3.9	14.5	20.3	24.5	34.3	28.5	39.9	3.9	5.5
Ave.	126.8	34.6	1.9	7.2	20.8	16.7	56.0	8.7	17.2	2.0	6.0

LEAFY GREEN AND YELLOW VEGETABLES

Nov'47	65.6	13.7	0.7	0.6	4.4	9.6	70.0	3.2	23.4	0.3	2.2
Feb'48	131.5	35.1	1.8	17.4	49.6	12.7	36.2	4.2	12.0	0.8	2.2
May'48	114.9	31.2	1.6	10.6	33.9	14.3	45.9	5.4	17.3	0.9	2.9
Aug'48	111.2	30.1	1.7	9.3	30.9	12.8	42.5	7.2	23.9	0.8	2.7
Ave.	105.8	27.5	1.5	9.5	29.7	12.4	48.7	5.0	19.1	0.7	2.5

SOURCE OF FOOD TOKYO - FARMERS

Rice Year 1947 - 1948

Month	STAPLE FOOD: Adult Unit	All Food Total Cal.	Staple Food Cal.	% of Total Cal.	SOURCE: Ration Cal.	Ration %	Free Market Cal.	Free Market %	Home Prod. Cal.	Home Prod. %	Gift Cal.	Gift %
Nov.'47	No Data											
Feb.'48	0.818	2015	1727	85.7	1192	69.0	418	24.2	88	5.1	29	1.7
May '48	0.861	2111	1906	90.3	1106	58.0	390	20.4	396	20.8	14	0.8
Aug.'48	0.867	1885	1585	84.1	571	36.0	18	1.1	988	62.3	8	0.6

RICE

Month	Weight	Cal.	% Of All Food	SOURCE: Ration Cal.	Ration %	Free Market Cal.	Free Market %	Home Prod. Cal.	Home Prod. %	Gift Cal.	Gift %
Nov. '47	No Data										
Feb. '48	260.8	909.9	45.2	756.5	83.2	122.3	13.4	31.1	2.4	-	-
May '48	342.7	1149.2	54.4	919.2	80.0	230.0	20.0	-	-	-	-
Aug '48	223.4	781.6	41.5	481.0	61.5	7.7	1.0	292.9	37.5	-	-

WHEAT

Nov. '47	No Data										
Feb. '48	147.7	517.1	25.7	401.1	77.6	92.6	17.9	15.9	3.1	7.5	1.4
May '48	94.1	322.5	15.3	120.7	37.4	55.2	17.1	132.1	41.0	14.5	4.5
Aug. '48	107.1	374.4	19.9	73.0	19.5	-	-	292.8	78.2	8.6	2.3

BARLEY

Nov. '47	No Data										
Feb. '48	32.3	113.0	5.6	30.1	26.6	63.1	55.9	12.3	10.9	7.5	6.6
May '48	53.6	187.8	8.9	64.2	34.2	66.6	35.5	57.0	30.3	-	-
Aug. '48	86.9	304.2	16.1	11.0	3.6	8.9	2.9	284.3	93.5	-	-

OTHER GRAINS

Nov. '47	No Data										
Feb. '48	8.0	27.7	1.4	1.0	3.6	17.3	62.5	8.4	30.3	1.0	3.6
May '48	41.1	192.1	9.1	-	-	4.8	2.5	187.3	97.5	-	-
Aug. '48	1.8	6.2	0.3	6.2	100.0	-	-	-	-	-	-

SWEET POTATOES

Nov. '47	No Data										
Feb. '48	98.5	118.1	5.9	-	-	100.1	84.8	18.0	15.2	-	-
May '48	21.9	16.1	0.8	-	-	16.1	100.0	-	-	-	-
Aug. '48	2.2	2.6	0.1	-	-	-	-	2.6	100.0	-	-

OTHER POTATOES

Nov. '47	No Data										
Feb. '48	50.6	41.6	2.1	3.0	7.2	23.0	55.3	2.6	6.2	13.0	31.3
May '48	50.1	38.7	1.8	2.1	5.4	16.8	43.4	19.8	51.2	-	-
Aug. '48	144.6	116.9	6.2	-	-	1.6	1.4	115.3	98.6	-	-

LEGUMES

Nov. '47	No Data										
Feb. '48	41.1	85.9	4.3	27.9	32.5	38.4	44.7	9.8	11.4	9.8	11.4
May '48	28.5	46.7	2.2	26.2	56.1	7.6	16.3	12.9	27.6	-	-
Aug. '48	34.2	73.9	3.9	29.2	39.5	8.4	11.4	34.9	47.2	1.4	1.9

SOURCE OF FOOD TOKYO - FARMERS (Cont'd).

FISHES

Month	Weight	Cal.	% of All Food	SOURCE							
				Ration		Free Market		Home Prod.		Gift	
				%	Cal.	%	Cal.	%	Cal.	%	Cal.
Nov. '47	No Data										
Feb. '48	54.6	73.7	3.7	25.5	34.6	43.4	58.9	-	-	4.8	6.5
May '48	19.9	37.1	1.8	11.7	31.6	13.5	36.4	9.4	25.3	2.5	6.7
Aug '48	25.1	48.7	2.6	28.9	59.4	13.7	28.1	-	-	6.1	12.5

MEAT, POULTRY, EGGS, MILK AND PROD.

Nov. '47	No Data										
Feb. '48	8.8	15.7	0.8	-	-	11.4	72.6	4.3	27.4	-	-
May '48	9.6	15.3	0.7	11.2	73.2	0.3	2.0	3.8	24.8	-	-
Aug. '48	1.7	2.4	0.1	-	-	0.8	33.3	1.6	66.7	-	-

OTHER FRUITS AND VEGETABLES

Nov. '47	No Data										
Feb. '48	77.7	16.7	0.8	4.1	24.5	3.0	18.0	7.7	46.1	1.9	11.4
May '48	49.8	26.3	1.2	0.9	3.4	10.0	38.0	14.4	54.8	1.0	3.8
Aug. '48	232.1	86.5	4.6	1.0	1.2	3.8	4.4	81.0	93.6	0.7	0.8

LEAFY GREEN AND YELLOW VEGETABLES

Nov. '47											
Feb. '48	168.8	62.4	3.1	22.4	35.9	18.5	29.6	21.5	34.5	-	-
May '48	165.8	45.8	2.2	2.3	5.0	3.4	7.4	40.1	87.6	-	-
Aug. '48	123.8	43.0	2.3	-	-	0.5	1.2	42.5	98.8	-	-

Source of Food - Tokyo - Non-Farmers

Rice Year 1947 - 1948

Month	STAPLE FOOD: Adult Unit	All Food Total Cal.	Staple Food Cal.	% of Total Cal.	SOURCE: Ration Cal.	Ration %	Free Market Cal.	Free Market %	Home Prod. Cal.	Home Prod. %	Gifts Cal.	Gifts %
Nov.'47		No Data										
Feb.'48	0.805	1928	1676	87.0	1202	71.7	406	24.2	41	2.4	27	1.6
May '48	0.805	1957	1613	82.4	1080	66.9	489	30.3	18	1.1	26	1.7
Aug.'48	0.810	1820	1518	83.4	1078	71.0	405	26.7	21	1.4	14	0.9

RICE

Month	Weight	Cal.	% of all Food	SOURCE: Ration Cal.	Ration %	Free Market Cal.	Free Market %	Home Prod. Cal.	Home Prod. %	Gifts Cal.	Gifts %
Nov.'47		No Data									
Feb.'48	255.8	889.4	46.1	761.7	85.6	99.8	11.2	16.8	1.9	11.1	1.3
May '48	295.6	1029.1	52.6	846.7	82.2	169.6	16.5	6.0	0.6	6.8	0.7
Aug.'48	233.4	803.3	44.1	685.4	85.3	111.2	13.8	1.7	0.2	5.0	0.7

WHEAT

Nov.'47		No Data									
Feb.'48	154.9	479.4	24.9	395.0	82.4	70.8	14.8	7.4	1.5	6.2	1.3
May '48	112.8	340.6	17.4	210.6	61.8	118.0	34.7	2.5	0.7	9.5	2.8
Aug.'48	115.9	382.0	21.0	241.0	63.1	127.9	33.5	6.4	1.7	6.7	1.7

BARLEY

Nov.'47		No Data									
Feb.'48	26.4	102.2	5.3	32.1	31.4	61.6	60.3	5.9	5.8	2.6	2.5
May '48	32.1	112.0	5.7	18.7	16.7	85.1	76.0	4.2	3.7	4.0	3.6
Aug.'48	31.1	108.3	6.0	15.4	14.2	87.6	80.9	3.8	3.5	1.5	1.4

OTHER GRAINS

Nov.'47		No Data									
Feb.'48	2.6	10.1	0.5	2.2	21.8	3.2	31.7	3.9	38.6	0.8	7.9
May '48	4.0	12.6	0.6	1.4	11.1	9.2	73.0	1.2	9.5	0.8	6.4
Aug.'48	4.1	13.4	0.7	6.6	49.3	5.9	44.0	0.7	5.2	0.2	1.5

SWEET POTATOES

Nov.'47		No Data									
Feb.'48	129.7	158.6	8.2	9.7	6.1	140.2	88.4	4.1	2.6	4.6	2.9
May '48	72.6	94.3	4.8	1.9	2.0	87.4	92.7	2.4	2.5	2.6	2.8
Aug.'48	6.2	8.5	0.5	1.7	20.0	5.7	67.1	0.6	7.0	0.5	5.9

Source of Food - Tokyo - Non-Farmers

Rice Year 1947 - 1948

OTHER POTATOES

Month	Weight	Cal.	% of all Food	SOURCE: Ration Cal.	Ration %	Free Market Cal.	Free Market %	Home Prod. Cal.	Home Prod. %	Gifts Cal.	Gifts %
Nov.'47		No Data									
Feb.'48	42.7	36.9	1.9	1.4	3.8	30.8	83.5	2.9	7.9	1.8	4.8
May '48	30.0	24.7	1.3	0.5	2.0	20.1	81.4	1.6	6.5	2.5	10.1
Aug.'48	251.4	202.0	11.1	127.4	63.1	66.5	32.9	7.9	3.9	1.2	0.1
LEGUMES											
Nov.'47		No Data									
Feb.'48	36.6	65.2	3.4	24.6	37.7	34.8	53.4	2.1	3.2	3.7	5.7
May '48	39.1	72.3	3.7	35.7	49.4	31.0	42.9	1.3	1.8	4.3	5.9
Aug.'48	29.8	47.7	2.6	28.9	60.6	15.8	33.1	0.6	1.3	2.4	5.0
FISHES											
Nov.'47		No Data									
Feb.'48	56.3	68.3	3.5	30.2	44.2	34.4	50.4	0.1	0.1	3.6	5.3
May '48	75.0	121.6	6.2	65.3	53.7	51.5	42.3	0.1	0.1	4.7	3.9
Aug.'48	58.5	76.8	4.2	38.5	50.1	35.4	46.1	0.2	0.3	2.7	3.5
MEAT, POULTRY, EGGS, MILK, AND PROD.											
Nov.'47		No Data									
Feb.'48	12.7	18.4	1.0	1.1	5.9	15.6	84.8	0.5	2.7	1.2	6.6
May '48	17.4	32.4	1.7	19.1	59.0	11.8	36.4	0.6	1.8	0.9	2.8
Aug.'48	13.6	20.0	1.1	4.1	20.5	15.1	75.5	0.4	2.0	0.4	2.0
OTHER FRUITS AND VEGETABLES											
Nov.'47		No Data									
Feb.'48	75.4	25.2	1.3	9.0	35.7	13.7	54.4	1.1	4.4	1.4	5.5
May '48	59.1	16.8	0.9	3.5	20.8	10.9	64.9	1.3	7.7	1.1	6.6
Aug.'48	262.6	71.0	3.9	14.9	21.0	25.0	35.2	27.2	38.3	3.9	5.5
LEAFY GREEN AND YELLOW VEGETABLES											
Nov.'47		No Data									
Feb.'48	130.8	34.5	1.8	17.3	50.1	12.6	36.5	3.8	11.0	0.8	2.4
May '48	113.8	30.8	1.6	10.8	35.1	14.6	47.4	4.5	14.6	0.9	2.9
Aug.'48	110.8	30.0	1.6	9.6	32.0	13.2	44.0	6.3	21.0	0.9	3.0

SOURCE OF FOOD - 11 CITIES - RICE YEAR 1947-1948

Month	Staple Food: Adult Unit	All Food: Total Cal	Staple Food Cal	% of Tot. Cal.	Source: Ration Cal	Ration %	Free Market Cal.	Free Market %	Home Prod. Cal.	Home Prod. %	Gift Cal.	Gift %
Nov '47	0.818	1970	1696	86.1	1236	72.9	386	22.7	60	3.6	14	0.8
Feb '48	0.811	1941	1616	83.3	843	52.1	432	26.7	316	19.6	25	1.6
May '48	0.827	1937	1600	82.6	941	58.8	318	19.9	326	20.4	15	0.9
Aug '48	0.821	1917	1572	82.0	832	52.9	381	24.2	345	21.9	14	1.0
Ave	0.816	1941	1621	83.5	963	59.1	379	23.4	262	16.4	17	1.1

RICE

Month	Gram Weight	Cal.	% of All Food	Source: Ration Cal	Ration %	Free Market Cal.	Free Market %	Home Prod. Cal.	Home Prod. %	Gift Cal.	Gift %
Nov. '47	176.5	618	31.4	439	71.1	158	25.5	16	2.6	5	0.8
Feb '48	288.6	1021	52.6	638	62.5	147	14.4	226	22.2	10	0.9
May '48	321.8	1113	57.5	783	70.4	80	7.2	243	21.8	7	0.6
Aug '48	249.7	870	45.4	485	55.8	167	19.1	214	24.6	4	0.5
Ave.	259.1	906	46.7	587	65.0	138	15.5	175	17.8	6	0.7

WHEAT

Nov '47	123.9	442	22.4	367	83.1	68	15.4	3	0.7	4	0.8
Feb '48	90.9	279	14.4	174	62.1	87	31.3	12	4.3	6	2.3
May '48	71.1	238	12.3	132	55.3	87	36.6	15	6.5	4	1.6
Aug '48	93.6	286	14.9	152	53.1	87	30.4	41	14.5	6	2.0
Ave	94.9	311	16.0	206	63.4	82	28.4	18	6.5	5	1.7

BARLEY

Nov '47	36.1	129	6.5	78	60.7	43	33.5	7	5.1	1	0.7
Feb '48	33.4	115	5.9	20	17.5	69	60.3	25	21.8	1	0.4
May '48	38.2	129	6.7	18	13.5	85	66.0	25	19.4	1	1.1
Aug '48	67.9	237	12.3	123	52.0	67	28.1	45	19.0	2	0.9
Ave	43.9	152	7.9	60	35.9	66	47.0	25	16.3	1	0.8

OTHER GRAINS

Nov '47	10.7	43.7	2.2	35.7	81.6	6.8	15.6	0.5	1.2	0.7	1.6
Feb '48	2.9	9.8	0.5	3.5	35.7	3.0	30.6	2.6	26.5	0.7	7.2
May '48	1.8	6.2	0.3	2.0	32.3	1.8	29.0	1.7	27.4	0.7	11.3
Aug '48	18.1	60.9	3.2	47.5	78.0	6.4	10.5	6.7	11.0	0.3	0.5
Ave	8.4	30.2	1.6	22.2	56.9	4.5	21.4	2.9	16.5	0.6	5.2

SWEET POTATOES

Nov '47	339.2	395.7	20.1	294.4	74.4	74.4	18.8	24.5	6.2	2.4	0.6
Feb '48	126.8	156.9	8.1	5.7	3.6	108.2	69.0	35.7	22.8	7.3	4.6
May '48	54.9	74.0	3.8	2.1	2.8	47.6	64.3	22.6	30.6	1.7	2.3
Aug '48	3.7	6.0	0.3	0.1	1.7	3.6	60.0	1.3	21.7	1.0	16.6
Ave	131.2	158.2	8.1	75.6	20.6	58.5	53.0	21.0	20.3	3.1	6.0

OTHER POTATOES

Nov '47	107.9	68.3	3.5	21.6	31.6	36.0	52.7	9.6	14.1	1.1	1.6
Feb '48	39.1	34.8	1.8	2.0	5.7	17.6	50.6	14.3	41.1	0.9	2.6
May '48	43.0	39.1	2.0	4.1	10.5	15.9	40.7	18.4	47.0	0.7	1.8
Aug '48	137.2	112.8	5.9	23.8	21.1	50.9	45.1	37.2	33.0	0.9	0.8
Ave	81.8	63.9	3.3	12.9	17.2	30.1	47.3	19.9	33.8	0.9	1.7

SOURCE OF FOOD - 11 CITIES - RICE YEAR 1947-1948 (Cont'd).

LEGUMES

Month	Weight	Cal.	% of All Food	SOURCE							
				Ration		Free Market		Home Prod.		Gift	
				Cal.	%	Cal.	%	Cal.	%	Cal.	%
Nov. '47	31.4	54.4	2.8	21.6	39.7	25.8	47.5	5.1	9.3	1.9	3.5
Feb. '48	46.0	80.9	4.2	28.8	35.6	29.2	36.1	16.2	20.0	6.7	8.3
May '48	35.0	74.1	3.8	11.4	15.4	35.9	48.4	23.4	31.6	3.4	4.6
Aug. '48	36.3	62.1	3.8	19.3	31.1	25.6	41.2	14.7	23.7	2.5	4.0
Ave.	37.2	67.9	3.7	20.4	30.5	29.1	43.3	14.9	21.2	3.6	5.0

FISHES

Nov. '47	69.4	96.3	4.9	7.4	7.7	85.0	88.3	0.1	0.1	3.8	3.9
Feb. '48	67.4	94.5	4.9	34.7	36.7	54.8	58.0	1.0	1.1	4.0	4.2
May '48	74.2	100.1	5.2	37.3	37.3	59.1	59.0	0.2	0.2	3.5	3.5
Aug. '48	57.6	81.1	4.2	17.8	21.9	59.2	73.0	0.7	0.9	3.4	4.2
Ave.	66.7	93.0	4.8	24.3	25.9	64.5	69.6	0.5	0.6	3.7	3.9

MEAT, POULTRY, EGGS, MILK & PROD.

Nov. '47	11.4	16.0	0.8	0.8	5.0	14.3	89.3	0.4	3.5	0.5	3.2
Feb. '48	15.8	22.1	1.1	3.1	14.0	17.3	78.3	0.8	3.6	0.9	4.1
May '48	20.7	30.9	1.6	7.4	23.9	20.9	67.7	1.6	5.2	1.0	3.2
Aug. '48	17.7	22.9	1.2	2.0	8.7	19.3	84.3	1.1	4.8	0.5	2.2
Ave.	16.4	23.0	1.2	3.3	12.9	18.0	79.9	1.0	4.0	0.7	3.2

OTHER FRUITS AND VEGETABLES

Nov. (47	194.8	46.1	2.3	2.4	5.2	37.1	8014	5.2	11.4	1.4	3.0
Feb. '48	206.2	44.6	2.3	11.3	25.3	19.2	43.0	12.7	28.5	1.4	3.2
May '48	132.7	33.9	1.8	4.8	14.2	19.0	56.0	8.4	24.8	1.7	5.0
Aug. '48	280.3	56.9	3.0	6.3	11.1	26.7	46.9	22.4	39.4	1.5	2.6
Ave.	203.5	45.4	2.4	6.2	14.0	25.5	56.6	12.2	26.0	1.5	3.4

LEAFY GREEN AND YELLOW VEGETABLES

Nov. '47	106.5	33.1	1.7	1.8	5.6	24.0	72.4	6.4	19.3	0.9	2.7
Feb. '48	117.0	29.6	1.5	10.1	34.1	10.5	35.5	8.4	28.4	0.6	2.0
May '48	73.9	22.9	1.2	3.5	15.3	10.6	46.3	7.9	34.5	0.9	3.9
Aug. '48	101.5	30.6	1.6	3.8	12.4	12.6	41.2	13.4	43.8	0.8	2.6
Ave.	99.7	45.4	1.5	4.8	16.9	14.4	48.8	9.0	31.5	0.8	2.8

Source of Food - 11 Cities - Farmer

Rice Year 1947 - 1948

STAPLE FOOD

Month	Adult Unit	All Food Total Calories	Staple Food Cal.	% of Total Cal.	Ration Cal.	Ration %	Free Market Cal.	Free Market %	Home Prod. Cal.	Home Prod. %	Gift Cal.	Gift %
Nov.'47		No data										
Feb.'48	0.800	2148	1851	86.1	65	3.5	22	1.2	1758	95.0	6	0.3
May '48	0.898	2224	1931	86.8	97	5.0	13	0.7	1818	94.2	3	0.1
Aug.'48	0.856	2140	1866	87.2	77	4.1	11	0.6	1777	95.2	1	0.1

RICE

Month	Weight	Cal.	% of All Food	Source: Ration Cal.	Ration %	Free Market Cal.	Free Market %	Home Prod. Cal.	Home Prod. %	Gift Cal.	Gift %
Nov.'47		No data									
Feb.'48	396.4	1392.5	64.8	58.0	4.2	6.5	0.5	1322.3	94.9	5.7	0.3
May '48	430.3	1494.8	67.2	88.6	6.0	0.4	--	1405.3	94.0	0.5	---
Aug.'48	368.7	1284.0	60.0	51.0	4.0	8.9	0.7	1224.1	75.3	---	---

WHEAT

Nov.'47		No data									
Feb.'48	17.6	61.8	2.9	6.1	9.7	4.0	6.5	51.2	82.8	0.5	0.8
May '48	23.3	80.6	3.6	6.1	7.6	4.4	5.4	68.6	85.1	1.5	1.9
Aug.'48	50.6	171.7	8.0	7.4	4.3	2.2	1.3	162.0	94.3	0.1	0.1

BARLEY

Nov.'48		No data									
Feb.'48	43.3	145.1	6.8	0.7	0.5	4.2	2.9	140.2	96.6	---	---
May '48	39.5	144.0	6.5	2.3	1.6	2.6	1.8	138.6	96.3	0.5	0.3
Aug.'47	69.5	242.6	11.3	16.6	6.8	---	---	226.0	93.2	---	---

OTHER GRAINS

Nov.'47		No data									
Feb.'48	4.1	14.6	0.7	---	---	---	---	14.4	98.6	0.2	1.4
May '48	1.8	6.3	0.3	---	---	---	---	6.3	100.0	---	---
Aug.'48	6.0	20.4	1.0	---	---	---	---	20.4	100.0	---	---

SWEET POTATOES

Nov.'47		No data									
Feb.'48	156.1	178.6	8.3	---	---	5.9	3.3	172.7	96.7	---	---
May '48	75.9	126.7	5.7	---	---	5.0	3.9	121.7	96.1	---	---
Aug.'48	7.3	7.7	0.4	---	---	---	---	6.4	83.1	1.3	16.9

OTHER POTATOES

Nov.'47		No data									
Feb.'48	68.4	58.4	2.7	---	---	1.7	2.9	56.7	97.1	---	---
May '48	83.0	78.5	3.5	---	---	0.9	1.2	77.5	98.7	0.1	0.1
Aug.'48	192.2	139.8	6.5	1.6	1.1	---	---	138.2	98.9	---	---

LEGUMES

Nov.'47		No data									
Feb.'48	57.1	100.5	4.7	1.7	1.7	1.5	1.5	83.9	83.5	13.4	13.3
May '48	55.4	118.5	5.3	4.3	3.6	0.5	0.4	113.7	96.0	---	---
Aug.'48	42.3	73.2	3.4	4.4	6.0	1.6	2.2	66.2	90.4	1.0	1.4

FISH

Nov.'47		No data									
Feb.'48	48.4	51.6	2.4	14.2	27.5	34.2	66.3	0.6	1.2	2.6	5.0
May.'48	54.8	74.6	3.4	45.4	60.9	25.7	34.5	0.7	0.9	2.8	3.7
Aug.'48	43.8	66.4	3.1	16.6	25.0	43.0	64.7	2.3	3.5	4.5	6.8

Source of Food - 11 Cities - Farmers

MEAT, POULTRY, EGGS, MILK, AND PROD.

Month	Weight	Cal.	% of All Food	Source: Ration Cal.	Ration %	Free Market Cal.	Free Market %	Home Prod. Cal.	Home Prod. %	Gift Cal.	Gift %
Nov.'47											
Feb.'48	5.5	6.4	0.3	0.5	7.8	3.3	51.6	2.6	40.6	---	---
May '48	6.3	8.3	0.4	0.2	2.4	4.0	48.2	3.3	39.8	0.8	9.6
Aug.'48	2.5	2.4	0.1	---	---	0.8	33.3	1.6	66.7	---	---

OTHER FRUITS AND VEGETABLES

Nov.'47		No data									
Feb.'48	250.6	56.1	2.6	0.1	0.2	3.3	5.9	51.8	92.3	0.9	1.6
May '48	125.3	38.4	1.7	---	---	4.9	12.8	29.7	77.3	3.8	9.9
Aug.'48	34[illegible].7	74.2	3.5	0.2	0.3	2.2	2.9	71.6	96.5	0.2	0.3

LEAFY GREEN AND YELLOW VEGETABLES

Nov.'47		No data									
Feb.'48	94.6	28.5	1.3	-----	---	1.1	3.9	27.4	96.1	---	---
May '48	111.5	3.4	0.2	---	----	0.4	11.8	2.6	76.5	0.4	11.7
Aug.'48	96.5	33.3	1.6	0.1	0.3	0.7	2.1	32.4	97.3	0.1	0.3

SOURCE OF FOOD - 11 CITIES - NON-FARMERS
RICE YEAR 1947 - 1948

Month	Adult Unit	All Food Total Cal.	Staple Food Staple Food Cal.	% of Tot. Cal.	Source: Ration Cal.	%	Free Market Cal.	%	Home Prod. Cal.	%	Gift Cal.	%
Nov'47												
Feb'48	0.813	1900	1569	82.6	1000	63.7	515	32.7	25.5	1.8	29.6	1.8
May'48	0.898	1877	1533	81.7	1115	72.8	381	24.9	18.3	1.2	17.7	1.1
Aug'48	0.813	1871	1512	80.8	987	65.3	457	30.2	50.6	3.4	16.8	1.1

RICE

Month	Weight	Cal.	% of all Food	Ration Cal.	%	Free Market Cal.	%	Home Prod. Cal.	%	Gift Cal.	%
Nov'47											
Feb'48	266.9	946.3	49.8	755.1	79.8	174.9	18.5	5.7	0.6	10.6	1.1
May'48	299.1	1034.5	55.1	927.0	89.6	96.9	9.4	2.3	0.2	8.3	0.8
Aug'48	225.2	784.6	41.9	575.0	73.3	199.0	25.4	5.9	0.8	4.7	0.5

WHEAT

Nov'47											
Feb'48	105.8	322.9	17.0	207.1	64.1	104.1	32.2	4.1	1.3	7.6	2.4
May'48	81.1	270.4	14.4	157.6	58.3	104.2	38.5	4.5	1.7	4.1	1.5
Aug'48	102.5	309.6	16.5	181.8	58.7	104.3	33.7	16.5	5.3	7.0	2.3

BARLEY

Nov'47											
Feb'48	31.4	108.5	5.7	23.8	21.9	82.2	75.8	1.8	1.7	0.7	0.6
May'48	37.9	126.4	6.7	20.7	16.4	102.6	81.2	1.6	1.2	1.5	1.2
Aug'48	67.6	235.3	12.6	144.9	61.6	80.2	34.1	7.6	3.2	2.6	1.1

OTHER GRAINS

Nov'47											
Feb'48	2.6	8.8	0.5	4.2	47.8	3.5	39.8	0.2	2.2	0.9	10.2
May'48	1.8	6.3	0.3	2.4	38.1	2.2	34.9	0.8	12.7	0.9	14.3
Aug'48	20.6	69.2	3.7	57.3	82.8	7.6	11.0	3.9	5.6	0.4	0.6

SWEET POTATOES

Nov'47											
Feb'48	120.9	152.7	8.0	7.0	4.6	129.0	84.5	8.0	5.2	8.7	5.7
May'48	50.5	63.8	3.4	2.6	4.1	56.4	88.4	2.7	4.2	2.1	3.3
Aug'48	2.9	5.8	0.1	0.1	1.7	4.4	75.9	0.3	5.2	1.0	17.2

OTHER POTATOES

Nov'47											
Feb'48	33.2	30.2	1.6	2.6	8.6	20.8	68.9	5.7	18.9	1.1	3.6
May'48	34.7	31.2	1.7	5.0	16.0	19.0	60.9	6.4	20.5	0.8	2.6
Aug'48	130.0	107.4	5.7	28.4	26.4	61.5	57.3	16.4	15.3	1.1	1.0

LEGUMES

Month	Weight	Cal.	% of all Food	Ration Cal.	Ration %	Free Market Cal.	Free Market %	Home Prod. Cal.	Home Prod. %	Gift Cal.	Gift %
Nov'47											
Feb'48	43.6	77.3	4.1	34.4	44.5	34,9	45.1	2.6	3.4	5.4	7.0
May'48	30.8	65.4	3.5	13.2	20.2	43.1	66.0	5.0	7.6	4.1	6.2
Aug'48	35.0	59.7	3.2	22.3	37.3	30.5	51.1	4.1	6.9	2.8	4.9

FISHES

Nov'47											
Feb'48	71.2	103.4	5.4	38.9	37.6	59.0	57.2	1.1	1.0	4.4	4.2
May'48	78.2	105.5	5.6	35.7	33.8	66.1	62.7	0.1	0.1	3.6	3.4
Aug'48	60.5	84.1	4.5	18.0	21.4	62.6	74.4	0.3	0.4	3.2	3.8

MEAT, POULTRY, EGGS, MILK & PROD.

Nov'47											
Feb'48	18.0	25.0	1.3	3.6	14.4	19.9	79.6	0.4	1.6	1.1	4.4
May'48	23.8	36.3	1.9	9.1	25.1	24.6	67.8	1.4	3.8	1.2	3.3
Aug'48	20.8	27.1	1.4	2.5	9.2	23.1	85.2	1.0	3.7	0.5	1.9

OTHER FRUITS & VEGETABLES

Nov'47											
Feb'48	197.2	42.0	2.2	13.4	31.9	22.3	53.1	4.8	11.4	1.5	3.6
May'48	134.1	33.4	1.8	6.0	17.9	22.0	65.9	4.1	12.3	1.3	3.9
Aug'48	267.5	53.4	2.9	7.6	14.2	31.7	59.4	12.3	23.0	1.8	3.4

LEAFY, GREEN, & YELLOW VEGETABLES

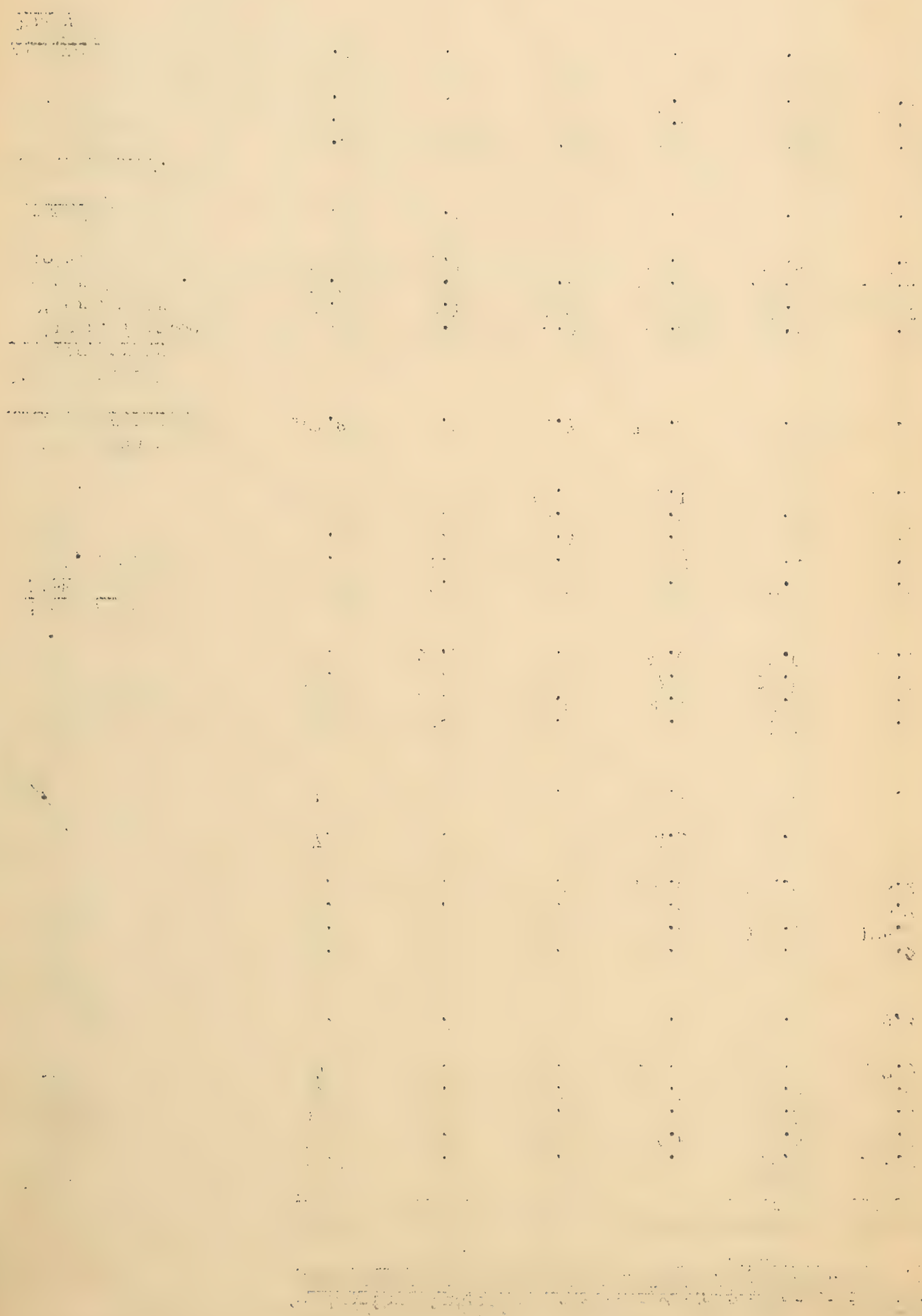
Nov'47											
Feb'48	121.5	29.8	1.6	12.1	40.6	12.4	41.6	4.6	15.4	0.7	2.4
May'48	66.1	22.6	1.2	4.3	19.0	12.8	56.6	4.4	19.5	1.1	4.9
Aug'48	102.6	30.1	1.6	4.6	15.3	15.1	50.2	9.4	31.2	1.0	3.3

Grams of Various Classes of Food Consumed per Capita per Day from Nutrition Surveys - Japan - Rice year 1947-48

	NOVEMBER 1947			FEBRUARY 1948		
	Urban	Rural	Total	Urban	Rural	Total
Grains						
Rice	166.3	285.4	243.0	299.2	330.9	320.4
Wheat	134.4	48.5	79.0	80.7	30.3	47.0
Barley	34.8	89.7	70.2	33.4	63.9	53.8
Others	12.6	10.7	11.4	6.3	12.9	10.7
Total	349.1	434.3	403.6	419.6	438.0	431.9
Nuts, Etc.	0.5	0.6	0.6	0.8	1.2	1.1
Potatoes						
Sweet	357.2	284.1	310.1	136.9	154.7	148.8
White	29.0	31.4	30.6	48.1	48.3	48.2
Others	36.3	48.6	44.2	9.0	14.7	12.8
Total	422.5	364.1	384.9	194.0	217.7	209.8
Sugars	1.2	0.5	0.8	3.1	1.2	1.8
Oils	1.3	0.7	0.9	1.1	0.5	0.7
Legumes						
Soya	1.2	2.9	2.3	3.1	3.7	3.5
Soya products	25.8	41.4	35.9	33.7	41.7	39.0
Other beans	5.5	5.0	5.2	8.2	4.5	5.7
Total	32.5	49.3	43.4	46.0	49.9	48.2
Animal Foods						
Fish	66.6	32.6	44.7	62.5	27.1	38.8
Meat, Poultry	7.8	1.6	3.8	6.9	2.1	3.7
Eggs	0.9	0.4	0.6	3.1	1.8	2.2
Milk	1.4	1.5	1.5	4.0	1.8	2.5
Total	76.7	36.1	50.6	76.5	32.8	47.2
Leafy, Green & Yellow Vegetables	84.9	104.8	97.7	111.6	76.9	88.4
Other Fruits & Vegetables						
Citrus, Tomatoes	3.4	1.[illegible]	2.2	7.7	2.7	4.4
Other Fruits	23.9	17.6	19.9	[illegible]9.0	3.1	5.1
Other Vegetab.	51.9	137.9	142.9	146.5	132.6	137.2
Total	179.2	157.1	165.0	163.2	138.4	146.7
Seaweeds	3.6	2.2	2.7	3.3	2.2	2.6
Processed Veg.						
Dried	0.2	0.3	0.3	4.9	5.1	5.0
Pickled	20.5	53.7	41.9	63.3	86.1	78.6
Total	20.7	54.0	42.1	68.2	91.2	83.6
Flavours	24.1	27.9	26.5	26.3	17.1	98.7
Others						

Grams of Various Classes of Food Consumed per Capita per Day from Nutrition Surveys - Japan - Rice year 1947-48

	MAY 1948			AUGUST 1948		
	Urban	Rural	Total	Urban	Rural	Total
Grains						
Rice	318.3	336.7	330.6	247.3	275.2	265.9
Wheat	63.7	37.1	45.9	85.6	46.5	72.8
Barley	38.4	67.0	57.5	69.7	99.1	89.4
Others	5.4	10.7	8.9	8.7	10.3	9.8
Total	425.8	451.5	442.9	411.3	451.1	437.9
Nuts, Etc.	0.6	0.7	0.7	0.2	0.3	0.3
Potatoes						
Sweet	71.4	82.2	78.6	5.0	8.7	7.5
White	35.4	41.9	39.8	174.2	175.5	175.0
Others	8.4	18.7	15.3	0.8	0.6	0.7
Total	115.2	142.8	133.7	180.0	184.8	183.2
Sugars	7.9	3.0	4.6	14.3	6.2	8.9
Oils	1.4	0.5	0.8	1.5	0.9	1.1
Legumes						
Soya	2.4	3.1	2.9	1.4	1.5	1.5
Soya products	29.1	39.5	36.0	28.1	35.9	33.3
Other beans	12.1	9.9	10.6	7.1	10.6	9.5
Total	43.6	52.5	49.5	36.6	48.0	44.3
Animal Foods						
Fish	73.5	35.7	48.2	58.3	27.3	37.5
Meat, Poultry	7.0	1.9	3.6	6.2	1.4	3.0
Eggs	4.3	3.0	3.4	3.0	2.3	2.5
Milk	4.6	3.3	3.7	3.6	3.4	3.5
Total	89.4	43.9	58.9	71.1	34.4	46.5
Leafy, Green & Yellow Vegetables	101.8	92.6	94.3	104.4	94.5	97.8
Other Fruits & Vegetables						
Citrus, Tomatoes	8.2	2.3	4.3	46.7	32.1	36.9
Other Fruits	8.9	3.1	5.0	33.3	21.2	25.2
Other Vegetab.	88.8	88.0	88.3	175.1	162.2	166.4
Total	105.9	93.4	97.6	255.1	215.5	228.5
Seaweeds	4.7	2.4	3.2	2.9	1.3	1.8
Processed Veg.						
Dried	5.6	5.2	5.3	0.9	0.9	0.9
Pickled	47.4	61.1	56.6	36.2	53.6	47.8
Total	53.0	66.3	61.9	37.1	54.5	48.7
Flavours	26.3	18.5	21.1	27.3	19.8	22.3
Others						



Grams of Various Classes of Food Consumed per Capita per Day from Nutrition Surveys - Japan - Rice year 1947-48
NOVEMBER 1947 - AUGUST 1948 Estimated Total Consumed

	Urban	Rural	Total	in Metric Tons x 1000
Grains				
Rice	258.0	309.2	291.8	8,479
Wheat	92.2	45.9	61.5	1,786
Barley	44.3	80.4	68.1	1,980
Others	8.3	11.2	10.2	298
Total	402.8	446.7	431.6	12,543
Nuts, Etc.	0.5	0.7	0.6	19
Potatoes				
Sweet	145.9	130.8	135.8	3,947
White	71.7	75.6	74.2	2,157
Others	14.0	20.4	18.2	529
Total	231.6	226.8	228.2	6,633
Sugars	6.[illegible]	2.8	4.1	118
Oils	1.3	0.7	0.9	26
Legumes				
Soya	2.0	2.8	2.5	74
Soya products	29.3	39.9	36.3	1,054
Other beans	8.3	7.6	7.8	227
Total	39.6	50.3	46.6	1,355
Animal Foods				
Fish	65.6	30.8	42.5	1,236
Meat, Poultry	7.0	1.8	3.5	103
Eggs	2.8	1.9	2.2	63
Milk	3.4	2.5	2.8	82
Total	78.8	37.0	51.0	1,484
Leafy, Green & Yellow Vegetables	101.1	92.1	95.1	2,763
Other Fruits & Vegetables				
Citrus, Tomatoes	16.5	9.9	12.1	352
Other Fruits	19.0	11.3	13.9	403
Other Vegetab.	141.6	130.9	134.4	3,907
Total	177.1	152.1	160.4	4,662
Seaweeds	3.7	2.0	2.6	75
Processed Veg.				
Dried	2.9	2.9	2.9	84
Pickled	41.[illegible]	64.1	56.6	1,643
Total	44.7	67.0	59.5	1,727
Flavours	26.1	20.9	22.[illegible]	657
Others				

NUTRITIVE VALUE OF FOOD CONSUMED - JAPAN
RICE YEAR 1947 - 1948 from NUTRITION SURVEYS

		Cal.	Prot.	Fat	Cho.	Ca.	Fe.	P.	VITAMINS A iu	B_1 mg	B_2 mg	Niacin mg	C mg
Nov '47	Urban	1964	60.1	14.8	400	230	55	1928	2640	1.85	0.73	11.4	201
	Rural	2159	59.8	12.7	453	254	54	1927	3138	1.78	0.70	10.3	187
	Total	2092	59.9	13.6	434	245	54	1927	2964	1.81	0.72	10.3	192
Feb '48	Urban	1970	62.6	15.2	395	251	50	1747	3408	1.51	0.69	9.9	146
	Rural	2018	60.0	12.0	418	239	47	1699	2336	1.50	0.64	8.6	127
	Total	2008	61.0	13.1	413	244	49	1720	2692	1.50	0.65	9.1	135
May '48	Urban	1973	63.8	15.9	391	246	46	1636	3173	1.40	0.66	9.2	107
	Rural	2001	60.6	12.6	411	239	44	1619	2812	1.45	0.61	8.3	104
	Total	1985	60.8	13.9	404	240	45	1629	2853	1.43	0.64	8.4	105
Aug '48	Urban	1946	62.3	15.1	357	214	55	1471	3445	1.59	0.67	9.6	147
	Rural	1998	60.3	12.4	411	232	42	1687	2974	1.61	0.66	8.8	129
	Total	1987	60.9	13.8	404	234	46	1686	3152	1.59	0.67	9.3	134
Nov '47 - '48													
	Urban	1981	62.9	15.4	398	242	50	1763	3184	1.60	0.69	10.3	151
	Rural	2058	60.2	12.8	428	244	49	1754	2763	1.62	0.66	9.4	138
	Total	2024	60.7	13.8	416	242	49	1744	2940	1.60	0.68	9.5	141

NUTRITION SURVEYS - DEFICIENCY SYMPTOMS
RICE YEAR 1947 - 1948

		No.	ANEMIA	HYPERKERATOSIS	XEROPHTHALMIA	CHEILOSIS	GLOSSITIS	LOSS OF KNEE JERK	EDEMA	CHRONIC DIARRHEA	BRADYCARDIA	DELAYED MENST.	DEFICIENT LACTATION	NO SYMPTOMS (SOUND)	ONE OR MORE SYMPTOMS
Tokyo City	N	28,022	2.6	1.7	0.2	7.9	1.8	6.9	1.3	0.7	1.7	10.0	30.0	78.4	21.6
	F	3,332	1.8	2.0	0.2	4.4	1.8	5.0	1.4	0.7	1.3	9.4	38.1	82.6	17.4
	M	3,122	2.5	2.9	0.2	3.6	1.3	7.5	1.9	0.8	3.4	12.0	33.7	78.2	21.8
	A	3,183	3.1	0.3	0.1	3.8	1.5	8.4	1.2	1.2	2.4	10.2	33.0	80.2	19.8
11 Cities	N	45,866	7.0	2.9	0.4	7.5	1.1	7.3	2.3	0.9	1.9	10.5	30.1	73.0	27.0
	F	4,672	3.7	3.5	1.2	3.6	1.6	6.2	2.8	0.7	2.4	9.9	22.2	80.1	18.9
	M	4,651	3.1	2.0	--	3.2	0.7	6.3	2.0	0.7	2.7	8.2	27.8	81.4	18.6
	A	4,586	2.6	1.1	---	1.9	0.5	6.0	1.7	0.5	2.4	8.8	25.7	84.0	16.0
46 Prefectures	N	74,845	5.5	2.0	0.2	13.5	1.9	7.6	0.8	0.5	2.6	8.9	28.5	72.0	28.0
	F	20,069	3.0	1.2	0.5	8.0	2.6	6.2	1.1	0.8	2.3	12.5	20.1	77.7	22.3
	M	19,354	3.2	1.0	0.3	9.2	1.7	7.1	1.0	0.8	3.6	10.0	26.4	76.4	23.6
	A	18,939	2.8	0.6	0.3	7.1	1.7	8.6	1.1	0.9	2.8	10.9	21.7	77.5	22.5
Four Coal Mines	N	5,962	1.3	4.4	---	11.4	0.5	7.5	1.3	0.8	2.8	18.1	20.6	72.0	28.0
	F	4,855	1.5	1.4	0.6	10.9	0.9	11.1	0.5	0.8	1.3	14.7	28.3	70.2	29.8
	M	3,470	2.5	1.0	0.3	9.1	1.4	12.0	1.0	1.0	4.8	23.3	28.5	71.4	28.6
	A	3,517	1.9	---	0.1	10.0	0.7	7.7	1.0	0.6	1.5	19.2	20.0	75.4	24.6
Akita Copper Mine	N	2,069	1.5	0.4	---	2.4	0.1	15.0	2.7	0.4	3.1	18.5	12.9	77.2	22.8
	F	993	0.2	---	---	2.5	0.1	4.1	0.5	0.4	5.0	22.1	36.1	86.4	13.6
	M	981	0.9	---	---	1.1	0.2	3.0	0.2	0.2	2.9	11.8	46.9	87.3	12.7
	A	973	0.3	0.4	---	2.3	---	2.6	1.1	0.8	4.5	6.7	42.3	88.7	11.3
Tokyo Railway Workers	N	1,138	0.8	2.1	0.1	5.2	1.5	5.2	0.4	0.7	1.6	5.9	20.0	84.2	15.8
	F	450	0.4	6.2	---	6.4	5.6	15.3	---	0.4	2.0	5.9	---	70.2	29.8
	M	423	1.9	4.5	---	5.0	2.8	11.6	0.5	1.2	---	4.7	88.9	70.1	29.9
	A	445	1.3	1.3	---	5.4	6.3	19.3	0.2	0.4	0.4	4.9	---	67.6	32.4

Percentages of individuals showing symptoms wish nutritional deficiencies.

NUTRITION SURVEYS - Weight Deviations - Rice Year 1947-1948

Average deviation of body weights of more than 10% in Japan from the Japanese standard weight for a given age, sex, height, and weight in percentages of the number examined (shown in parentheses)

Tokyo City

Month	No.	Age	0 - 1		2 - 5		6 - 10		11 - 15		16 - 20		21 - 30		31 - 40		41 - 50		51 -		Average	
			%	kg	%	kg	%	kg	%	kg	%	kg	%	kg	%	kg	%	kg	%	kg	%	kg
Nov 47	27,678	Less	21.3	1.6	14.6	2.2	7.0	3.3	7.1	4.5	11.0	7.8	12.8	7.0	19.4	7.3	24.8	7.3	33.5	7.7	14.4	5.6
		± -	60.3		69.7		71.6		71.1		70.2		73.5		68.7		64.6		58.7		68.9	
		Over	18.4	1.6	15.7	2.3	21.4	3.2	21.8	4.6	18.8	7.3	13.7	7.4	11.9	7.6	10.6	7.7	7.8	8.0	16.7	4.5
			(1452)		(3597)		(5872)		(5241)		(1287)		(2795)		(2902)		(2305)		(2227)		(27,678)	
Feb 48	3,294	Less	33.3	1.9	21.8	2.6	16.9	3.8	20.0	4.9	14.5	8.2	20.3	8.7	19.7	8.4	21.1	8.6	28.1	8.4	20.9	6.5
		± -	33.9		48.7		48.3		40.2		58.5		63.4		60.4		58.6		60.4		53.2	
		Over	32.8	2.0	29.5	2.7	34.8	4.7	39.8	7.6	27.0	8.9	16.3	8.7	19.9	8.6	20.3	8.1	11.5	7.8	25.9	6.3
			(180)		(394)		(519)		(405)		(263)		(374)		(452)		(394)		(313)		(3294)	
May 48	4,591	Less	29.2	1.0	24.9	1.7	12.7	1.9	10.8	2.3	12.5	5.4	16.0	5.6	14.5	5.3	14.6	5.2	28.5	5.9	17.4	4.0
		± -	50.8		54.5		63.5		62.5		70.4		73.7		69.7		67.5		64.7		64.5	
		Over	20.0	1.0	20.6	1.5	23.8	2.4	26.7	3.7	17.1	5.1	10.3	5.3	15.8	5.3	17.9	5.4	6.8	5.1	18.0	3.6
			(185)		(378)		(487)		(352)		(216)		(350)		(400)		(357)		(295)		(3020)	
Aug 48	3,163	Less	19.4	0.9	13.0	1.6	7.5	1.9	11.3	3.9	22.5	5.7	23.3	5.8	26.2	5.8	28.1	6.0	34.0	6.1	20.2	4.8
		± -	41.8		61.4		74.5		72.5		67.9		66.5		64.8		64.9		60.2		65.8	
		Over	38.8	1.2	20.6	1.5	18.0	2.3	16.2	3.4	9.6	5.2	10.2	5.3	9.0	5.2	7.0	5.2	5.8	5.0	14.0	3.1
			(165)		(384)		(523)		(407)		(249)		(343)		(424)		(356)		(312)		(3163)	

Rural Areas

Month	No.	Age	0 - 1		2 - 5		6 - 10		11 - 15		16 - 20		21 - 30		31 - 40		41 - 50		51 -		Average	
			%	kg	%	kg	%	kg	%	kg	%	kg	%	kg	%	kg	%	kg	%	kg	%	kg
Nov 47	74,034	Less	19.7	1.5	11.6	2.2	4.8	3.2	5.0	5.2	5.5	6.4	7.5	7.0	11.3	7.2	15.8	7.4	24.9	7.7	10.6	5.9
		± -	58.9		70.8		69.2		69.0		66.3		73.6		75.0		73.0		67.2		69.9	
		Over	21.4	1.6	17.6	2.3	25.9	3.3	26.0	5.1	28.2	7.6	11.9	7.6	13.7	7.8	11.2	7.9	7.2	8.0	19.5	5.3
			(2745)		(7241)		(13,677)		(11,891)		(6203)		(8642)		(7492)		(6847)		(9296)		(74,034)	
Feb 48	20,666	Less	26.7	1.8	15.4	2.7	10.4	3.3	12.3	6.5	7.9	8.7	6.8	7.8	10.5	7.0	14.7	7.6	22.8	8.2	13.6	6.1
		± -	40.1		54.1		46.2		41.4		53.4		66.5		60.0		60.2		58.4		54.2	
		Over	33.2	1.7	30.5	1.9	45.6	4.2	46.3	7.5	38.7	9.1	26.7	8.7	29.5	8.6	25.1	8.3	18.8	7.9	32.2	4.1
			(987)		(2013)		(1272)		(2565)		(2006)		(3233)		(2261)		(2081)		(2900)		(20,666)	

NUTRITION SURVEYS - Weight Deviations - Rice Year 1947-1948

Rural Areas

May 48	19,314	Less	12.2 0.9	8.1 1.4	3.0 2.1	5.6 3.8	6.2 5.0	8.3 4.0	8.7 5.6	11.4 5.2	17.0 5.3	8.9 4.2
		±	52.3	62.0	59.8	53.5	63.4	65.9	68.3	64.1	64.3	62.1
			35.5 1.1	29.9 1.6	37.2 2.6	40.9 4.2	30.4 5.9	25.8 5.9	23.0 5.7	24.5 5.9	18.7 5.4	29.0 4.2
			(981)	(1966)	(2568)	(2374)	(1900)	(2543)	(2134)	(1959)	(2889)	(19,314)
Aug 48	13,733	Less	25.5 1.0	16.5 1.5	5.6 1.9	5.2 3.6	9.9 5.2	14.0 5.4	20.1 5.6	25.2 5.9	30.5 5.4	16.5 4.5
		±	47.0	65.1	63.0	64.9	66.2	68.6	65.9	65.7	59.4	63.7
		Over	27.5 1.0	18.4 1.5	31.4 2.5	29.9 4.0	23.9 5.5	17.4 5.6	14.0 5.4	9.1 5.2	10.1 5.1	19.8 3.8
			(994)	(1854)	(2535)	(2354)	(1811)	(2328)	(2078)	(1950)	(2829)	(18,733)
11 Cities												
Nov 47	45,155	Less	24.0 1.5	17.9 2.3	7.3 3.3	6.6 4.8	10.0 6.8	14.2 7.2	18.9 7.4	23.9 7.4	35.0 7.9	15.9 6.0
		±	56.2	67.8	70.0	73.0	69.8	72.6	68.7	66.4	57.4	68.1
		Over	19.8 1.6	15.3 2.2	22.7 3.2	20.4 4.9	20.2 7.6	13.2 7.9	12.4 8.0	9.7 8.2	7.6 8.1	16.0 5.2
			(2054)	(5016)	(8284)	(6101)	(3586)	(5850)	(5403)	(4270)	(4589)	(45,155)
Feb 48	4,585	Less	33.2 1.8	21.9 2.2	16.9 3.8	12.6 7.4	13.6 8.6	12.2 8.1	16.1 8.6	19.6 8.3	24.7 8.4	17.9 6.5
		±	38.9	50.1	48.1	47.6	49.5	62.3	60.0	61.9	58.3	54.3
		Over	27.9 1.8	28.0 2.2	35.0 4.6	39.8 7.5	36.9 7.8	25.5 8.0	23.9 8.7	18.5 8.2	16.9 8.2	27.8 6.6
			(241)	(280)	(292)	(562)	(433)	(638)	(616)	(542)	(537)	(4585)
May 48	4,591	Less	32.9 1.1	19.4 1.5	13.6 2.2	7.0 3.3	14.4 5.7	12.4 4.9	17.3 5.7	21.8 5.8	20.4 5.6	16.7 4.2
		±	45.9	66.2	62.9	53.9	54.2	73.6	62.9	64.4	61.9	61.9
		Over	21.2 1.0	14.4 1.5	23.5 2.0	39.1 4.1	31.4 5.9	14.0 5.5	19.8 5.8	13.8 5.5	17.7 3.8	21.4 4.2
			(255)	(460)	(539)	(530)	(459)	(637)	(596)	(567)	(548)	(4591)
Aug 48	4,528	Less	21.3 1.0	16.3 1.5	6.4 2.0	6.2 3.5	13.6 5.3	16.3 5.5	23.0 5.8	24.6 5.8	23.5 5.5	16.6 4.6
		±	55.5 [illegible]	67.4	69.8	69.9	75.0	73.5	65.3	65.0	67.4	68.3
		Over	23.2 1.0	16.3 1.5	23.8 2.4	23.9 3.6	11.4 5.2	10.2 5.4	11.7 5.4	10.4 5.4	9.1 5.0	15.1 3.7
			(272)	(454)	(534)	(561)	(449)	(590)	(592)	(536)	(540)	(4528)

* 8 Cities

ALLOCATION OF STANDARD COAL AND LIGNITE TO NATIONAL HOSPITALS AND SANATORIA TO PUBLIC AND PRIVATE HOSPITALS AND SANATORIA FOR JANUARY, FEBRUARY AND MARCH 1949
(UNIT: Metric Ton)

District	Prefecture	National Hospitals and Sanatoria		Public & Private Hospitals & Sanatoria	
		Standard Coal	Lignite	Standard Coal	Lignite
HOKKAIDO	Hokkaido	3,390		9,320	
	Total	3,390		9,320	
SENDAI	Aomori	537	80	90	240
	Iwate	28	80	150	170
	Miyagi	182	275	508	265
	Akita	65		90	
	Yamagata	99		39	225
	Fukushima	239	15	183	
	Total	1,150	450	1,060	900
TOKYO	Ibaraki	422		529	
	Tochigi	103		54	
	Gumma	382		432	
	Saitama	185	40	630	
	Chiba	935	30	224	
	Tokyo	2,158	280	3,880	30
	Kanagawa	777	60	792	
	Yamanashi	42		15	
	Nagano	379		414	210
	Niigata	297	140	425	60
	Total	5,580	550	7,395	300
NAGOYA	Shizuoka	475		397	
	Aichi	610	180	729	404
	Mie	280	80	337	
	Gifu	250	10	80	96
	Ishikawa	379	80	124	
	Toyama	116		283	
	Total	2,110	350	1,950	500
OSAKA	Shiga	33	70	450	120
	Kyoto	756		553	80
	Osaka	767	40	1,989	
	Fukui	238		89	
	Hyogo	692		1,256	
	Nara	100	40	26	
	Wakayama	24		87	
	Total	2,610	150	4,450	200
HIROSHIMA	Tottori	2		60	
	Shimane	52		176	
	Okayama	565		315	
	Hiroshima	281		709	
	Total	900		1,260	
YAMAGUCHI	Yamaguchi	630		290	
	Total	630		290	
SHIKOKU	Tokushima	153		26	
	Kagawa	287		70	
	Ehime	75		257	
	Kochi	45		67	
	Total	560		710	

Cont'd.

Inclosure #2.

District	Prefecture	National Hospitals and Sanatoria		Public & Private Hospitals & Sanatoria	
		Standard Coal	Lignite	Standard Coal	Lignite
FUKUOKA	Fukuoka	1,816		966	
	Saga	416		176	
	Nagasaki	152		910	
	Kumamoto	431		113	
	Oita	333		96	
	Miyazaki	102		144	
	Kagoshima	320		10	
	Total	3,570		2,415	
GRAND TOTAL		20,500	1,500	28,560	1,900

ALLOCATION OF STANDARD COAL, SUB-STANDARD COAL,
AND LIGNITE TO PUBLIC BATH HOUSES FOR
JANUARY, FEBRUARY AND MARCH 1949
(UNIT: Metric Ton)

District	Prefecture	Standard	Lignite	Sub-Standard
HOKKAIDO	Hokkaido			500
	Total			500
Sendai	Miyagi	70		100
	Yamagata			50
	Fukushima			50
	Total	70		200
Tokyo	Ibaraki			100
	Tochigi			50
	Gumma			100
	Saitama	320	250	800
	Chiba	220	100	250
	Tokyo	1,850	1,300	3,000
	Kanagawa	540	350	1,000
	Niigata			100
	Total	2,980	2,000	5,400
Nagoya	Aichi	250	700	500
	Gifu		300	
	Total	250	1,000	500
Osaka	Kyoto	220	200	700
	Osaka	600	500	1,700
	Hyogo	380	300	800
	Total	1,200	1,000	3,200
Hiroshima	Tottori			50
	Okayama			150
	Hiroshima	70		200
	Total	70		400
Yamaguchi	Yamaguchi	60		150
	Total	60		150
Shikoku	Tokushima			50
	Kagawa	70		100
	Total	70		150
Fukuoka	Fukuoka			350
	Saga	20		350
	Nagasaki			300
	Kumamoto	30		400
	Oita			200
	Kagoshima			100
	Total	50		1,700
GRAND TOTAL		4,700	4,000	12,200

Inclosure No. 3

Inclosure No. 4 missing

SOCIAL INSURANCE STATISTICS

Benefits Granted Under Welfare Pension Insurance (Kosei Nenkin Hoken), Fiscal Year 1948/49, By Month */

	July 1948			August 1948			September 1948		
	Cases	Amount		Cases	Amount		Cases	Amount	
		Total ¥	Per Case ¥		Total ¥	Per Case ¥		Total ¥	Per Case ¥
A. Lump-sum Grants									
1. Retirement allowances a/									
Total	27,209	16,047,464	590	20,351	12,679,533	623	17,130	10,065,532	588
Male	16,319	9,787,239	600	11,878	7,864,424	662	10,248	6,276,696	612
Female	10,890	6,260,225	575	8,473	4,815,109	568	6,882	3,788,836	551
2. Invalidity allowances b/									
Total	425	1,628,070	3,831	316	1,256,481	4,019	143	601,792	4,208
Male	412	1,592,100	3,864	310	1,244,817	4,055	135	581,248	4,306
Female	13	35,970	2,767	6	11,664	1,944	8	20,544	2,568
3. Survivors' allowances c/									
Total	10	54,543	5,454	8	61,446	7,881	4	27,943	6,986
Male	9	53,463	5,940	6	55,443	9,241	3	6,343	2,114
Female	1	1,080	1,080	2	6,003	3,002	1	21,600	21,600
B. Pensions d/									
1. Invalidity pensions e/									
Total	2,765	2,661,112	962	2,791	7,636,067	2,736	2,671	10,733,600	4,019
Male	2,589	2,553,470	986	2,619	7,359,031	2,810	2,503	10,222,847	4,084
Female	176	107,642	612	172	277,036	1,611	168	510,753	3,040
2. Survivors pension f/									
Total	12,069	9,549,541	791	12,071	35,852,469	2,970	11,603	46,784,259	4,032
Male	11,792	9,374,423	795	11,983	35,658,958	3,001	11,595	46,593,942	4,068
Female	277	175,118	632	188	193,511	1,029	148	190,317	1,286
3. Widow(er)s pension g/									
Total	-	-		-	-	-	19	134,200	7,063
	-	-		-	-	-	19	134,200	7,063
	-	-		-	-	-	-	-	-
4. Surviving Child's pension h/									
Total	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	6,000	6,000
Male	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Female	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	6,000	6,000

Footnotes:

1/ Source: Insurance Bureau, Ministry of Welfare. The number of cases and amounts shown are those certified; they may be larger or smaller than those actually paid, depending on the carry-over from the preceding and to the following periods. Pensions are due and payable quarterly but frequently beneficiaries permit several installments to accumulate prior to claiming them at their respective post offices. The pension amounts shown are annual amounts. The lump-sum grants shown are non-recurrent one-time payments. Thus lump-sum grants are listed only once, in the month in which they were certified for payment. Pension cases and amounts, on the other hand, are listed each month in the aggregate i.e. those certified for payment prior to the current month plus those certified for the first time during that month, minus those terminated during the month.

The ensuing summary of benefit provisions is as of 1 August 1948, the date on which a revision in the system took effect. For a summary of earlier provisions, see PH&W Weekly Bulletin No. 97, "Social Insurance Statistics" and notes to table attached thereto.

a/ One-time lump-sum-grants in lieu of old-age pension. They are paid to persons reaching the age of 50 who had withdrawn from the system after having been insured for five years or more but short of completing the period required to qualify for an old-age pension. Females insured withdrawing by reason of marriage or childbirth receive a grant immediately upon withdrawal, if covered for only six months or more prior thereto. Receipt of Health Insurance, sickness and injury, or maternity allowance or of unemployment benefits temporarily disqualifies the recipient from becoming eligible for a retirement allowance. Depending on the length of covered employment, the benefit will amount to 15 and 510 times the average daily wage but not exceed 22 times the average monthly wage.

b/ One-time lump-sum grants payable for minor disabilities of other than occupational origin (except those decided prior to 1 September 1947, the date on which the Workmen's Accident Compensation Insurance Law took effect) provided the insured had been in covered employment at least six months prior to the incidence of the disabling sickness or injury. The amount is a flat sum corresponding to 10 times the average monthly wage.

c/ One-time lump-sum grants paid to survivors who cannot qualify as pensioners, provided the insured died for other than occupational causes (or else prior to 1 September 1947) and failed to receive at least six annual installments of the pension to which he was entitled. The amount is to be the greater of two multiples, to-wit, six times the annual amount of the old-age pension to which the deceased was entitled or ten times the monthly wage on which the invalidity pension to which he might have been entitled under this Law would have been computed.

d/ The yen figures refer to annual pension amounts. To date old-age pensions have not become payable.

e/ Payable after six months of covered employment (three years, prior to 1 September 1947). Invalidity due to job-connected causes for which pensions are paid under the Workmen's Accident Compensation Insurance Law are not payable under this program until after the exhaustion of benefit rights under the W.A.C.I. Law. However, the above numbers include many occupational invalidity pensions originating prior to 1 September 1947, the date on which that Law took effect. Since the average amount of these older (occupational) pensions was considerably below the level of the (occupational) pensions certified since that date under the W.A.C.I. Law, the former were raised five-fold under a recent revision of the Welfare Pension Insurance Law effective 1 August 1948.

Pensions currently certified under this law will vary in annual amount, depending on the degree of invalidity, from four to five times the average monthly wage for the last three months of employment plus an

additional four times the average daily wage for each year of covered employment in excess of 20. In severe cases this amount will be increased by ¥ 2,400 in respect to the spouse of the invalidity pensioner and each dependent child.

f/ At the present time all survivors' pensions paid under Welfare Pension Insurance, with the exception of the so-called widow(er)'s and surviving child's pensions (see subsequent notes), are in respect of deaths due to job-connected causes, which occurred prior to 1 September 1947 (the date on which the Workmen's Accident Compensation Law took effect). Although the amount of the pensions certified prior to that date was determined according to the occupational pension rate more favorable to the insured, they were considerably below the level of (occupational) pensions certified since then under the Workmen's Accident Compensation Law. In order to make all (occupational) survivors' pensions more nearly equal, those certified prior to 1 September 1947 were raised five-fold by a recent revision of the law effective 1 August 1948.

After 1 September 1947 survivors' pensions will become payable under Welfare Pension Insurance only upon fulfillment of the 20-year qualifying period (15 years for miners) required under the law. In amount they will equal one-half the old-age pension which would have been payable plus an additional ten times the average daily wage of the deceased for each dependent child. Expressed differently, this amount will equal two months' average wages plus an additional ten times the average daily wage for each year in covered employment in excess of 20, plus the stated addition for each dependent child.

g/ Payable to a widow (age 50 or over) or widower (age 55 or over) of an insured who was covered for six months or more but less than 20 years and who died either within two years from a sickness contracted prior to loss of coverage or, without time limit, from a severe degree of invalidity entitling him to an invalidity pension. The pension amounts to two times the average wage of the deceased while covered. This annual amount is increased by ¥ 2,400 in respect of each dependent child surviving.

h/ Payable to a dependent child surviving the insured fulfilling the above conditions. The annual amount of the pension is determined as above with the additional ¥ 2,400 applying to additional dependent child surviving.

DIGEST OF MONTHLY REPORT OF COMMUNICABLE DISEASES
IN JAPAN FOR THE FOUR WEEK PERIOD ENDED 25 DECEMBER 1948

During the four weeks ended 25 December 1948, the *12 acute communicable diseases included in this report accounted for 3,277 cases and 397 deaths. **Compared with November, decreases were recorded in dysentery, smallpox, malaria and Japanese "B" encephalitis while increases occurred in diphtheria, typhoid fever, paratyphoid fever, typhus fever, scarlet fever and epidemic meningitis. Rates for all these diseases except scarlet fever and Japanese "B" encephalitis were the same or lower than in the corresponding period of 1947. There was no cholera or plague in either year.

The seasonal peak in diphtheria usually occurs in November or December. The case rate this month (26.7) was 5 percent higher than in November (25.4). The current death rate was 3.5 compared with 2.5 previously. This was the lowest case rate ever recorded for December. It was more than 20 percent less than in December last year (33.9) and nearly 60 percent less than the rate (65.7) for the same period of 1946. There were increases this month in the rates of 29 prefectures. decreases in 17 and no change in 1. Prefectural rates ranged from 5.6 in Kagawa to 75.8 in Saga. Five prefectures had rates exceeding the average by 50 percent or more and together accounted for 20 percent of all cases reported. These were Hokkaido in the north, Shimane in southern Honshu, and Saga, Oita and Miyazaki in Kyushu. There were also five prefectural rates that were less than 50 percent of the average. These were in Yamanashi, Osaka, Wakayama, Kagawa and Kochi Prefectures.

Dysentery continued at the usual seasonal low level. Case and death rates in December were 3.0 and 1.0 respectively compared with 5.6 and 1.8 in November. The case rate was the lowest recorded for December since 1918 when the rate was 2.8. The current figure was less than three-fourths of the rate (4.2) in December 1947 and less than one-fourth of the corresponding 1946 figure (13.5). A majority (34) of the prefectural rates were less than in November, 8 remained unchanged and only 4 increased. No cases were reported in six prefectures during December. The highest rate (11.5) was recorded in Ibaraki. Seven prefectural rates exceeded the national figure by 50 percent or more. These were in Ibaraki, Tokyo, Yamanashi, Nara, Tokushima, Saga and Miyazaki Prefectures. Seventeen prefectures had rates that were 50 percent or less of the national average The six having no cases were Aomori, Fukushima, Gumma, Ishikawa, Shiga and Tottori Prefectures.

Contrary to the usual seasonal pattern, there was an increase in typhoid fever during December. The case rate (10.8) this month was more than 20 percent higher than in November (8.9) and the death rate (7.4) was 10 percent higher than previously (6.7). The current case rate, however, was the lowest ever recorded for December. It was 8 percent less than the rate (11.7) in the same period of 1947 and 67 percent less than in December 1946 (33.2). There were increases over November rates in 31 prefectures, decreases in 12 and no change in 3. Prefectural rates ranged from 0.7 in Kagoshima to 30.2 in Nara. Five prefectures had rates that were more than double the national average. These were Tokyo, Gifu, Nara, Hiroshima and Kochi. Three additional prefectures -- Kanagawa, Shizuoka and Aichi -- had rates that were 50 to 100 percent higher than the national rate. Twelve prefectural rates were less than half the average and 5 of these were less than a fourth of the national rate. These 5 were Fukushima, Tochigi, Yamanashi, Kumamoto and Kagoshima Prefectures.

The paratyphoid fever case rate also increased, from 1.9 in November to 2.8 in December. The death rate (0.1) remained the same. Although it is unusual for the case rate to increase in December, the current figure nevertheless remained below that recorded for

December in any previous year except in 1937 when the rate was 2.7. It was 18 percent less than in December 1947 (3.4) and nearly 70 percent less than in the same period of 1946 (9.0). There were increases in half (23) the prefectural rates, decreases in 16 and no change in 7. Twelve prefectures reported they had no cases during December. The highest rates, as well as the largest increases, were in Gifu (11.2) and Tokyo-to (10.1). Nearly a fourth of all cases reported were in Tokyo-to. Nine prefectural rates were 50 percent or more higher than the average and 21 were 50 percent or more lower than the national figure.

There was 1 case of smallpox in December compared with 2 in November. The case rates were both less than 0.1. No deaths occurred in either month. During the corresponding period of 1947 there was 1 case with a rate of less than 0.1, but in December 1946 there were 78 cases, representing a rate of 1.4. The case this month was in Osaka Prefecture.

Typhus fever cases tripled during December, raising the rate from 0.2 in November to 0.6 this month. There was one death currently compared with none last month. The current death rate was less than 0.1. The current case rate was 60 percent less than that (1.5) for December 1947 and 85 percent less than in the same period of 1946 (4.1). Current cases (37) were distributed among 8 prefectures. Most of the cases were in Nara (11), Nagasaki (11), and Tokyo-to (9). The remaining 5 prefectures reported only 1 or 2 cases each.

Malaria continued to decline. Current case and death rates were 1.7 and less than 0.1 respectively compared with 1.9 and 0.1 in November. The case rate this month was little more than a third of the figure (4.8) in December 1947 and 12 percent of the rate (14.5) in the same period of 1946. Slight increases over November were recorded in 17 prefectures, while reductions occurred in 15 prefectures and 14 showed no change. Twelve prefectures reported they had no cases during December. The highest rate (16.5) was, as usual, in Shiga Prefecture. The second highest rate was only 4.3, in Fukuoka. Ten prefectural rates were 50 percent or more higher than the national figure and 17 were 50 percent or more lower than the average.

There was practically no Japanese "B" encephalitis during December. A total of 12 cases was reported but 8 of these were confirmations of cases previously reported as suspect. Nine deaths were reported. The case and death rates, as reported, were 0.2 and 0.1 respectively. Case rates during the corresponding periods of 1947 and 1946 were 0.1 and less than 0.1 respectively. Current cases were reported in only three prefectures -- Nagano (8), Nagasaki (3) and Iwate (1).

Scarlet fever usually reaches a peak in November and declines in December. This year, however, the December case rate (6.4) was 60 percent higher than in November (4.0). The death rate (0.1) remained the same. The current figure was also higher than in the corresponding periods of 1947 and 1946 when the case rates were 3.0 and 4.0 respectively. There were increases in nearly two-thirds (29) of the prefectures, decreases in 13 and no change in 4. Prefectural rates ranged from zero in 9 instances to 27.0 in Shiga Prefecture. Five prefectures had rates exceeding the national figure by 50 to more than 300 percent and together accounted for nearly 60 percent of all cases reported. These were Hokkaido, Saitama, Tokyo, Shiga, and Kyoto. At the other extreme, half the prefectural rates were 50 percent or more less than the national average.

Following the usual seasonal pattern, epidemic meningitis increased in December. The current case and death rates were 1.4 and 0.3 respectively compared with 1.0 and 0.2 in November. The current case rate was somewhat less than in December 1947 and 1946 when the rates were 1.6 and 1.5 respectively. Eighteen prefectural rates remained the same as in November, 17 increased and 11 decreased. No cases were reported in nearly half (20) of the prefectures. Rates among the remaining 26 prefectures ranged from 0.4 in Aichi to 5.2

in Toyama. Eleven prefectural rates exceeded the average by 50 percent or more and 22 were 50 percent or less of this figure.

There continued to be no cholera or plague.

*** Five additional communicable diseases accounted for 42,585 cases. Data on deaths are not available.

The tuberculosis case rate increased 8 percent, from 409.1 in November to 443.4 currently. This was more than 30 percent higher than the rate (336.8) recorded in December 1947. There were increases this month in 27 prefectures and decreases in 19. Prefectural rates ranged from 183.9 in Chiba to 794.4 in Tokyo-to. Four prefectures -- Tokyo, Toyama, Kyoto and Shimane -- had rates that were 50 percent or more higher than the average. Three prefectural rates were 50 percent or more less than the national figure.

There was a 77 percent increase in the case rate from measles in December (63.3) compared with November (35.7). The current rate was 35 percent higher than in the corresponding period of 1947 (46.9). More than three-fourths (36) of the prefectures reported increases this month, 7 showed decreases and 3 showed no change. There was, however, a wide range in the prefectural rates, from zero in Kagawa to 487.8 in Shimane. Nine prefectures had rates that were from 50 to 670 percent higher than the national average while 25 prefectures had rates that were 50 percent or more less than the average. The nine prefectures having especially high rates accounted for 70 percent of all cases reported. They included Hokkaido, Aomori Yamagata, Niigata, Toyama, Ishikawa, Wakayama, Shimane and Fukuoka Prefectures.

The current rate for whooping cough (62.6) was slightly more than 50 percent higher than in the previous month (41.4). It was 19 percent higher than the rate (52.8) in December 1947. The increase in cases was general throughout the country. Thirty-six prefectures reported increases, 9 reported relatively small decreases and 1 showed no change. There was a wide range in prefectural rates for this disease also, from 1.5 in Tokushima to 223.4 in Hokkaido. Slightly more than 40 percent of all cases reported were in the 7 prefectures having rates in excess of the average by 50 percent or more. These were Hokkaido in the north, 5 neighboring prefectures in central Honshu -- Gumma, Ishikawa, Nagano, Gifu and Shiga -- and Shimane in southern Honshu. At the other extreme, 16 prefectures had rates that were 50 percent or less of the national figure.

As usual, pneumonia cases increased rapidly during December. The current case rate (122.4) was 83 percent higher than in November (66.8). It was, however, 34 percent less than the rate (184.3) in December last year. Increases over November were registered in all but one prefecture. Rates among the prefectures ranged from 17.6 in Yamanashi to 357.6 in Toyama. There were seven prefectures with rates 50 percent or more higher than the average and eight with rates 50 percent or more lower than the national rate. The seven having high rates reported approximately 30 percent of all the cases in December. They included the five northernmost prefectures -- Hokkaido, Aomori, Iwate, Miyagi and Akita -- Toyama and Ehime.

The influenza case rate increased from 1.5 in November to 2.3 in December. This was just half the rate (4.6) in December 1947. Nearly half (21) of the prefectures reported they had no cases this month. The highest rates were recorded in Shiga (34.4), Toyama (24.9) and Shimane (13.0). The remaining 22 prefectures had rates ranged from 0.7 to 7.7.

The three venereal diseases accounted for 30,050 cases this month. There were 14,805 cases of syphilis. The rate was 241.3 compared with 238.3 in November. The current figure was 16 percent higher than the rate (207.8) in the corresponding period of 1947. Prefectural rates ranged from 66.6 to 650.5.

A total of 13,041 cases of gonorrhea was reported in December. The rate (212.5) was slightly less than in November (219.1) and nearly 20 percent less than the December rate (261.6) last year. Rates among the prefectures ranged from 44.0 to 655.7.

There were 2,204 cases of chancroid this month. The rate was 35.9 compared with 37.7 in November. It was 51.8 in December 1947. Current prefectural rates ranged from zero to 227.7.

* These diseases are diphtheria, dysentery, typhoid fever, paratyphoid fever, smallpox, typhus fever, malaria, cholera, scarlet fever, epidemic meningitis, Japanese "B" encephalitis and plague.

** November and December 1948 as well as December 1947 included 4 week periods. Base populations for computing rates for the two years differ, however, so that comparisons should be based on rates rather than numbers.

*** These diseases are tuberculosis, pneumonia, measles, whooping cough and influenza.

SUMMARY REPORT OF CASES AND DEATHS FROM
COMMUNICABLE DISEASES IN JAPAN

N - Number
R - Rate

4 Week Period Ending 25 December 1948

PREFECTURE	DIPHTHERIA Cases (N)	DIPHTHERIA Cases (R)	DIPHTHERIA Deaths (N)	DIPHTHERIA Deaths (R)	DYSENTERY Cases (N)	DYSENTERY Cases (R)	DYSENTERY Deaths (N)	DYSENTERY Deaths (R)
HOKKAIDO	131	42.6	22	7.2	11	3.6	1	0.3
AOMORI	27	29.0	2	2.1	-	-	-	-
IWATE	26	26.3	4	4.0	2	2.0	-	-
MIYAGI	39	31.9	9	7.4	3	2.5	-	-
AKITA	39	39.7	6	6.1	1	1.0	1	1.0
YAMAGATA	41	39.8	7	6.8	2	1.9	-	-
FUKUSHIMA	22	14.2	4	2.6	-	-	1	0.6
IBARAKI	21	13.4	3	1.9	18	11.5	7	4.5
TOCHIGI	23	19.3	3	2.5	4	3.4	7	5.9
GUMMA	33	26.8	10	8.1	-	-	-	-
SAITAMA	33	20.2	4	2.5	7	4.3	3	1.8
CHIBA	31	18.9	5	3.1	5	3.1	1	0.6
TOKYO	127	30.6	13	3.1	36	8.7	8	1.9
KANAGAWA	44	24.8	5	2.8	1	0.6	2	1.1
NIIGATA	64	34.4	7	3.8	4	2.1	1	0.5
TOYAMA	16	21.0	3	3.9	1	1.3	-	-
ISHIKAWA	26	36.1	2	2.8	-	-	-	-
FUKUI	19	33.9	2	3.6	1	1.8	1	1.8
YAMANASHI	6	9.6	2	3.2	4	6.4	2	3.2
NAGANO	35	22.0	2	1.3	4	2.5	1	0.6
GIFU	16	13.7	2	1.7	1	0.9	1	0.9
SHIZUOKA	29	15.7	4	2.2	7	3.8	5	2.7
AICHI	51	20.7	9	3.6	7	2.8	3	1.2
MIE	28	25.2	3	2.7	1	0.9	1	0.9
SHIGA	18	27.0	2	3.0	-	-	-	-
KYOTO	26	19.1	5	3.7	2	1.5	3	2.2
OSAKA	29	10.8	4	1.5	7	2.6	3	1.1
HYOGO	57	23.6	3	1.2	4	1.7	-	-
NARA	18	30.2	9	15.1	3	5.0	1	1.7
WAKAYAMA	9	12.0	1	1.3	3	4.0	-	-
TOTTORI	14	30.9	1	2.2	-	-	-	-
SHIMANE	36	52.1	4	5.8	3	4.3	1	1.4
OKAYAMA	19	15.1	2	1.6	2	1.6	1	0.8
HIROSHIMA	53	33.9	6	3.8	2	1.3	-	-
YAMAGUCHI	33	28.7	3	2.6	1	0.9	1	0.9
TOKUSHIMA	16	24.1	3	4.5	4	6.0	-	-
KAGAWA	4	5.6	-	-	1	1.4	1	1.4
EHIME	30	26.5	8	7.1	3	2.6	-	-
KOCHI	5	7.5	-	-	2	3.0	-	-
FUKUOKA	90	35.5	8	3.2	4	1.6	-	-
SAGA	54	75.8	4	5.6	4	5.6	-	-
NAGASAKI	39	32.6	3	2.5	3	2.5	1	0.8
KUMAMOTO	19	13.9	1	0.7	2	1.5	1	0.7
OITA	48	50.4	5	5.2	3	3.1	3	3.1
MIYAZAKI	52	64.6	5	6.2	8	9.9	2	2.5
KAGOSHIMA	40	29.6	5	3.7	1	0.7	-	-
* Dec 1948	1636	26.7	215	3.5	182	3.0	64	1.0
* Nov 1948	1556	25.4	151	2.5	344	5.6	110	1.8
* Dec 1947	2027	33.9	385	5.8	251	4.2	76	1.1

See footnotes at end of table.

PREFECTURE	TYPHOID FEVER				PARATYPHOID FEVER			
	Case		Death		Case		Death	
	(N)	(R)	(N)	(R)	(N)	(R)	(N)	(R)
HOKKAIDO	14	4.6	2	0.7	2	0.7	-	-
AOMORI	10	10.7	-	-	4	4.3	-	-
IWATE	7	7.1	1	1.0	2	2.0	-	-
MIYAGI	19	15.6	5	4.1	9	7.4	-	-
AKITA	8	8.2	1	1.0	-	-	-	-
YAMAGATA	5	4.9	1	1.0	3	2.9	-	-
FUKUSHIMA	3	1.9	-	-	1	0.6	-	-
IBARAKI	10	6.4	1	0.6	1	0.6	1	0.6
TOCHIGI	2	1.7	3	2.5	1	0.8	-	-
GUMMA	19	15.4	-	-	2	1.6	-	-
SAITAMA	18	11.0	-	-	1	0.6	2	1.2
CHIBA	15	9.2	1	0.6	6	3.7	-	-
TOKYO	109	26.3	7	1.7	42	10.1	-	-
KANAGAWA	34	19.2	5	2.8	9	5.1	-	-
NIIGATA	15	8.1	2	1.1	10	5.4	-	-
TOYAMA	10	13.1	3	3.9	-	-	-	-
ISHIKAWA	2	2.8	-	-	1	1.4	-	-
FUKUI	6	10.7	2	3.6	2	3.6	-	-
YAMANASHI	1	1.6	-	-	1	1.6	-	-
NAGANO	7	4.4	2	1.3	3	1.9	-	-
GIFU	29	24.9	7	6.0	13	11.2	-	-
SHIZUOKA	35	19.0	2	1.1	16	8.7	1	0.5
AICHI	42	17.0	5	2.0	5	2.0	-	-
MIE	17	15.3	2	1.8	5	4.5	1	0.9
SHIGA	5	7.5	1	1.5	1	1.5	-	-
KYOTO	11	8.1	5	3.7	-	-	-	-
OSAKA	17	6.3	3	1.1	2	0.7	-	-
HYOGO	21	8.7	1	0.4	5	2.1	-	-
NARA	18	30.2	2	3.4	-	-	-	-
WAKAYAMA	6	8.0	-	-	-	-	-	-
TOTTORI	6	13.2	1	2.2	-	-	-	-
SHIMANE	11	15.9	1	1.4	2	2.9	-	-
OKAYAMA	8	6.3	-	-	2	1.6	-	-
HIROSHIMA	36	23.0	-	-	9	5.7	-	-
YAMAGUCHI	8	6.9	2	1.7	-	-	-	-
TOKUSHIMA	6	9.0	1	1.5	1	1.5	-	-
KAGAWA	5	7.0	1	1.4	-	-	-	-
EHIME	8	7.1	-	-	1	0.9	-	-
KOCHI	15	22.6	1	1.5	-	-	-	-
FUKUOKA	20	7.9	2	0.8	6	2.4	-	-
SAGA	5	7.0	-	-	1	1.4	-	-
NAGASAKI	6	5.0	1	0.8	2	1.7	-	-
KUMAMOTO	3	2.2	-	-	-	-	-	-
OITA	4	4.2	-	-	-	-	-	-
MIYAZAKI	4	5.0	-	-	2	2.5	-	-
KAGOSHIMA	1	0.7	-	-	-	-	-	-
* Dec 48	661	10.8	74	1.2	173	2.8	5	0.1
* Nov 48	549	8.9	67	1.1	119	1.9	9	0.1
* Dec 48	698	11.7	113	1.7	201	3.4	14	0.2

See footnotes at end of table.

PREFECTURE	SMALLPOX				TYPHUS FEVER			
	Cases		Deaths		Cases		Deaths	
	Number	Rate	Number	Rate	Number	Rate	Number	Rate
HOKKAIDO	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
AOMORI	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
IWATE	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
MIYAGI	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
AKITA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
YAMAGATA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
FUKUSHIMA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
IBARAKI	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
TOCHIGI	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
GUMMA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
SAITAMA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
CHIBA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
TOKYO	-	-	-	-	9	2.2	-	-
KANAGAWA	-	-	-	-	1	0.6	-	-
NIIGATA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
TOYAMA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
ISHIKAWA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
FUKUI	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
YAMANASHI	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
NAGANO	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
GIFU	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
SHIZUOKA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
AICHI	-	-	-	-	1	0.4	-	-
MIE	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
SHIGA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
KYOTO	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
OSAKA	1	0.4	-	-	2	0.7	-	-
HYOGO	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
NARA	-	-	-	-	11	18.5	1	1.7
WAKAYAMA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
TOTTORI	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
SHIMANE	-	-	-	-	1	1.4	-	-
OKAYAMA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
HIROSHIMA	-	-	-	-	1	0.6	-	-
YAMAGUCHI	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
TOKUSHIMA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
KAGAWA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
EHIME	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
KOCHI	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
FUKUOKA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
SAGA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
NAGASAKI	-	-	-	-	11	9.2	-	-
KUMAMOTO	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
OITA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
MIYAZAKI	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
KAGOSHIMA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
* Dec 1948	1	0.0	-	-	37	0.6	1	0.0
* Nov 1948	2	0.0	-	-	12	0.2	-	-
* Dec 1947	1	0.0	4	0.1	88	1.5	19	0.3

See footnotes at end of table.

PREFECTURE	MALARIA Case Number	MALARIA Case Rate	MALARIA Death Number	MALARIA Death Rate	JAP "B" ENCEPHALITIS Case Number	JAP "B" ENCEPHALITIS Case Rate	JAP "B" ENCEPHALITIS Death Number	JAP "B" ENCEPHALITIS Death Rate
HOKKAIDO	2	0.7	-	-	-	-	-	-
AOMORI	1	1.1	-	-	-	-	-	-
IWATE	-	-	-	-	1	1.0	5	5.1
MIYAGI	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
AKITA	1	1.0	-	-	-	-	1	1.0
YAMAGATA	3	2.9	-	-	-	-	-	-
FUKUSHIMA	2	1.3	-	-	-	-	-	-
IBARAKI	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
TOCHIGI	1	0.8	-	-	-	-	-	-
GUNMA	1	0.8	-	-	-	-	-	-
SAITAMA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
CHIBA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
TOKYO	9	2.2	-	-	-	-	-	-
KANAGAWA	4	2.3	-	-	-	-	-	-
NIIGATA	3	1.6	-	-	-	-	-	-
TOYAMA	3	3.9	-	-	-	-	-	-
ISHIKAWA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
FUKUI	1	1.8	-	-	-	-	-	-
YAMANASHI	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
NAGANO	1	0.6	-	-	8	5.0	-	-
GIFU	2	1.7	-	-	-	-	-	-
SHIZUOKA	1	0.5	-	-	-	-	-	-
AICHI	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	0.8
MIE	3	2.7	1	0.9	-	-	-	-
SHIGA	11	16.5	-	-	-	-	-	-
KYOTO	3	2.2	-	-	-	-	-	-
OSAKA	5	1.9	-	-	-	-	-	-
HYOGO	3	1.2	-	-	-	-	-	-
NARA	1	1.7	-	-	-	-	-	-
WAKAYAMA	2	2.7	-	-	-	-	-	-
TOTTORI	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
SHIMANE	1	1.4	-	-	-	-	-	-
OKAYAMA	3	2.4	1	0.8	-	-	-	-
HIROSHIMA	2	1.3	-	-	-	-	-	-
YAMAGUCHI	4	3.5	-	-	-	-	-	-
TOKUSHIMA	1	1.5	-	-	-	-	-	-
KAGAWA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
EHIME	3	2.6	-	-	-	-	-	-
KOCHI	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
FUKUOKA	11	4.3	-	-	-	-	-	-
SAGA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
NAGASAKI	4	3.3	-	-	3	2.5	-	-
KUMAMOTO	3	2.2	-	-	-	-	-	-
OITA	2	2.1	-	-	-	-	-	-
MIYAZAKI	3	3.7	-	-	-	-	1	1.2
KAGOSHIMA	2	1.5	-	-	-	-	-	-
*Dec 1948	102	1.7	2	0.0	12	0.2	9	0.1
*Nov 1948	116	1.9	5	0.1	83	1.4	103	1.7
* Dec 1947	290	4.8	35	0.5	7	0.1	-	-

See footnotes at end of table.

PREFECTURE	SCARLET FEVER Case Number	SCARLET FEVER Case Rate	SCARLET FEVER Death Number	SCARLET FEVER Death Rate	EPIDEMIC MENINGITIS Case Number	EPIDEMIC MENINGITIS Case Rate	EPIDEMIC MENINGITIS Death Number	EPIDEMIC MENINGITIS Death Rate
HOKKAIDO	55	17.9	-	-	7	2.3	-	-
AOMORI	5	5.4	-	-	4	4.3	-	-
IWATE	3	3.0	-	-	1	1.0	-	-
MIYAGI	5	4.1	-	-	3	2.5	-	-
AKITA	-	-	-	-	3	3.1	3	3.1
YAMAGATA	5	4.9	-	-	3	2.9	-	-
FUKUSHIMA	6	3.9	-	-	3	1.9	1	0.6
IBARAKI	8	5.1	-	-	3	1.9	1	0.6
TOCHIGI	4	3.4	-	-	-	-	-	-
GUMMA	7	5.7	1	0.8	3	2.4	2	1.6
SAITAMA	27	16.6	-	-	-	-	-	-
CHIBA	4	2.4	-	-	-	-	-	-
TOKYO	101	24.4	-	-	13	3.1	1	0.2
KANAGAWA	16	9.0	1	0.6	6	3.4	-	-
NIIGATA	2	1.1	-	-	-	-	-	-
TOYAMA	1	1.3	-	-	4	5.2	2	2.6
ISHIKAWA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
FUKUI	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
YAMANASHI	1	1.6	-	-	-	-	-	-
NAGANO	12	7.5	3	1.9	2	1.3	-	-
GIFU	7	6.0	-	-	-	-	-	-
SHIZUOKA	9	4.9	-	-	2	1.1	-	-
AICHI	15	6.1	-	-	1	0.4	-	-
MIE	5	4.5	-	-	-	-	-	-
SHIGA	18	27.0	-	-	-	-	-	-
KYOTO	24	17.6	-	-	4	2.9	2	1.5
OSAKA	15	5.6	-	-	6	2.2	3	1.1
HYOGO	8	3.3	-	-	2	0.8	-	-
NARA	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1.7
WAKAYAMA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
TOTTORI	2	4.4	-	-	-	-	-	-
SHIMANE	3	4.3	-	-	1	1.4	-	-
OKAYAMA	2	1.6	1	0.8	1	0.8	-	-
HIROSHIMA	1	0.6	-	-	-	-	-	-
YAMAGUCHI	4	3.5	-	-	1	0.9	2	1.7
TOKUSHIMA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
KAGAWA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
EHIME	1	0.9	-	-	2	1.8	-	-
KOCHI	1	1.5	-	-	-	-	-	-
FUKUOKA	7	2.8	-	-	4	1.6	1	0.4
SAGA	2	2.8	-	-	-	-	1	1.4
NAGASAKI	2	1.7	-	-	1	0.8	-	-
KUMAMOTO	-	-	-	-	2	1.5	1	0.7
OITA	1	1.0	-	-	-	-	-	-
MIYAZAKI	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
KAGOSHIMA	1	0.7	-	-	1	0.7	-	-
* Dec 1948	399	6.4	6	0.1	83	1.4	21	0.3
* Nov 1948	247	4.0	8	0.1	62	1.0	11	0.2
* Dec 1947	179	3.0	5	0.1	94	1.6	43	0.6

See footnotes at end of table.

PREFECTURE	MEASLES Case		WHOOPING COUGH Case		TUBERCULOSIS Case	
	Number	Rate	Number	Rate	Number	Rate
HOKKAIDO	799	259.8	687	223.4	1830	595.0
AOMORI	191	205.0	52	55.8	341	366.0
IWATE	33	33.3	74	74.8	524	529.3
MIYAGI	34	27.8	52	42.6	717	587.2
AKITA	89	90.7	91	92.7	341	347.4
YAMAGATA	168	163.2	75	72.8	339	329.2
FUKUSHIMA	106	68.4	51	32.9	507	327.1
IBARAKI	12	7.7	27	17.3	496	317.2
TOCHIGI	11	9.2	53	44.5	299	250.9
GUMMA	40	32.5	211	171.4	282	229.1
SAITAMA	2	1.2	147	90.1	384	235.4
CHIBA	1	0.6	8	4.9	301	183.9
TOKYO	112	27.0	230	55.5	3292	794.4
KANAGAWA	6	3.4	45	25.4	1075	606.5
NIIGATA	240	128.8	153	82.1	775	416.0
TOYAMA	85	111.3	67	87.8	570	746.6
ISHIKAWA	75	104.1	105	145.7	406	563.4
FUKUI	36	64.2	32	57.1	147	262.1
YAMANASHI	4	6.4	5	8.0	128	205.3
NAGANO	47	25.1	232	145.9	655	411.8
GIFU	42	36.0	193	165.5	435	373.1
SHIZUOKA	22	11.9	60	32.6	603	327.5
AICHI	18	7.3	116	47.0	1181	478.5
MIE	54	48.6	42	37.8	379	341.4
SHIGA	3	4.5	75	112.3	260	389.3
KYOTO	50	36.6	107	78.4	981	718.8
OSAKA	65	24.2	118	43.9	1669	620.7
HYOGO	19	7.9	77	31.9	1006	416.7
NARA	3	5.0	7	11.8	145	243.6
WAKAYAMA	72	96.0	5	6.7	202	269.4
TOTTORI	3	6.6	7	15.4	253	557.7
SHIMANE	337	487.8	77	111.5	514	744.0
OKAYAMA	8	6.3	52	41.2	485	384.2
HIROSHIMA	54	34.5	51	32.6	953	608.9
YAMAGUCHI	33	28.7	31	26.9	358	310.9
TOKUSHIMA	13	19.6	1	1.5	178	267.7
KAGAWA	-	-	14	19.6	147	205.7
EHIME	58	51.2	71	62.7	602	531.3
KOCHI	12	18.1	8	12.1	189	285.3
FUKUOKA	745	294.0	197	77.7	1239	489.0
SAGA	9	12.6	36	50.5	290	407.2
NAGASAKI	88	73.5	16	13.4	455	380.0
KUMAMOTO	53	38.8	22	16.1	306	224.0
OITA	23	24.1	18	18.9	285	299.2
MIYAZAKI	1	1.2	18	22.4	282	350.4
KAGOSHIMA	15	11.1	27	20.0	398	294.6
* DEC 48	3884	63.3	3843	62.6	27204	443.4
* NOV 48	2189	35.7	2540	41.4	25102	409.1
* DEC 47	2805	46.9	3162	52.8	20151	336.8

See footnotes at end of table.

PREFECTURE	PNEUMONIA Case Number	PNEUMONIA Case Rate	INFLUENZA Case Number	INFLUENZA Case Rate
HOKKAIDO	822	267.3	5	1.6
AOMORI	208	223.2	1	1.1
IWATE	193	195.0	4	4.0
MIYAGI	291	238.3	4	3.3
AKITA	242	246.6	-	-
YAMAGATA	140	136.0	-	-
FUKUSHIMA	150	96.8	-	-
IBARAKI	176	112.6	-	-
TOCHIGI	58	48.7	-	-
GUMMA	145	117.8	3	2.4
SAITAMA	109	66.8	2	1.2
CHIBA	57	34.8	-	-
TOKYO	517	124.8	9	2.2
KANAGAWA	163	92.0	-	-
NIIGATA	293	157.3	2	1.1
TOYAMA	273	357.6	19	24.9
ISHIKAWA	130	180.4	4	5.6
FUKUI	64	114.1	3	5.3
YAMANASHI	11	17.6	-	-
NAGANO	161	101.2	-	-
GIFU	150	128.7	3	2.6
SHIZUOKA	98	53.2	-	-
AICHI	214	86.7	5	2.0
MIE	88	79.3	1	0.9
SHIGA	81	121.3	23	34.4
KYOTO	134	98.2	-	-
OSAKA	227	84.4	2	0.7
HYOGO	193	79.9	12	5.0
NARA	28	47.0	-	-
WAKAYAMA	36	48.0	-	-
TOTTORI	41	90.4	-	-
SHIMANE	120	173.7	9	13.0
OKAYAMA	149	118.0	4	3.2
HIROSHIMA	203	129.7	12	7.7
YAMAGUCHI	73	63.4	2	1.7
TOKUSHIMA	70	105.3	2	3.0
KAGAWA	32	44.8	-	-
EHIME	278	245.4	7	6.2
KOCHI	66	99.6	-	-
FUKUOKA	452	178.4	2	0.8
SAGA	113	158.7	-	-
NAGASAKI	103	86.0	-	-
KUMAMOTO	113	82.7	2	1.5
OITA	40	42.0	-	-
MIYAZAKI	78	96.9	-	-
KAGOSHIMA	129	95.5	-	-
Dec 1948	7512	122.4	142	2.3
Nov 1948	4101	66.8	91	1.5
Dec 1947	11027	184.3	274	4.6

See footnotes at end of table.

SUMMARY REPORT OF CASES AND CASE RATES
OF
VENEREAL DISEASES IN JAPAN

4 Week Period Ended 25 December 1948

PREFECTURE	CHANCROID		GONORRHEA		SYPHILIS	
	Number	Rate	Number	Rate	Number	Rate
HOKKAIDO	44	14.3	632	205.5	618	200.9
AOMORI	12	12.9	149	159.9	141	151.3
IWATE	11	11.1	96	97.0	141	142.4
MIYAGI	30	24.6	118	96.6	212	173.6
AKITA	5	5.1	57	58.1	111	113.1
YAMAGATA	-	-	75	72.8	172	167.0
FUKUSHIMA	10	6.5	166	107.1	311	200.7
IBARAKI	22	14.1	118	75.5	198	126.6
TOCHIGI	11	9.2	140	117.5	215	180.4
GUMMA	15	12.2	166	134.9	191	155.2
SAITAMA	15	9.2	83	50.9	138	84.6
CHIBA	4	2.4	86	52.5	109	66.6
TOKYO	165	39.8	1111	268.1	766	184.8
KANAGAWA	103	58.1	604	340.7	733	413.5
NIIGATA	10	5.4	82	44.0	231	124.0
TOYAMA	7	9.2	120	157.2	142	186.0
ISHIKAWA	26	36.1	167	231.7	132	183.2
FUKUI	11	19.6	100	178.3	136	242.5
YAMANASHI	10	16.0	72	115.5	76	121.9
NAGANO	10	6.3	170	106.9	224	140.8
GIFU	41	35.2	312	267.6	197	169.0
SHIZUOKA	20	10.9	251	136.3	315	171.1
AICHI	562	227.7	1362	551.9	1312	531.6
MIE	35	31.5	151	136.0	209	188.3
SHIGA	24	35.9	65	97.3	93	139.2
KYOTO	116	85.0	394	288.7	638	467.5
OSAKA	142	52.8	768	285.6	1002	372.6
HYOGO	144	59.6	613	253.9	1046	433.2
NARA	22	37.0	99	166.3	109	183.1
WAKAYAMA	33	44.0	253	337.5	241	321.5
TOTTORI	13	28.7	85	187.4	102	224.8
SHIMANE	9	13.0	32	46.3	75	108.6
OKAYAMA	57	45.2	271	214.7	333	263.8
HIROSHIMA	86	54.9	541	345.6	443	283.0
YAMAGUCHI	92	79.9	755	655.7	749	650.5
TOKUSHIMA	9	13.5	55	82.7	82	123.3
KAGAWA	5	7.0	35	49.0	208	291.1
EHIME	25	22.1	158	139.5	210	185.3
KOCHI	9	13.6	79	119.2	91	137.4
FUKUOKA	132	52.1	1102	434.9	985	388.7
SAGA	8	11.2	184	258.3	161	226.0
NAGASAKI	44	36.8	363	303.2	393	328.2
KUMAMOTO	7	5.1	232	169.8	303	221.8
OITA	21	22.0	297	311.8	234	245.7
MIYAZAKI	3	3.7	96	119.3	90	111.8
KAGOSHIMA	24	17.8	176	130.3	187	138.4
*Dec 1948	2204	35.9	13041	212.5	14805	241.3
*Nov 1948	2313	37.7	13444	219.1	14622	238.3
*Dec 1947	3099	51.8	15655	261.6	12433	207.8

Footnotes

There were no cases or deaths reported for cholera or plague.

The monthly reports refer to four and five week periods: One asterisk (*) indicates a four week period and two asterisks (**) indicates a five week period.

Rates are the number of cases or deaths per 100,000 population per annum. The 1947 rates are based upon the estimated population as of July 1947, and the 1948 rates are based upon the estimated population as of July 1948.

A dash (-) indicates that no cases or deaths were reported and that the case or death rate was zero.

A rate of 0.0 indicates that there were some cases or deaths but that the rate was less than 0.1.

DIGEST OF WEEKLY REPORT OF COMMUNICABLE DISEASE IN JAPAN
FOR THE WEEK ENDED 1 JANUARY 1949

During the first week ended 1 January 1949 there were reported 8,074 cases of communicable disease compared with 12,176 cases in the preceding week. No report was received from Nagasaki Prefecture. The comparatively low total for this week does not reflect a decrease in the incidence of communicable disease but rather the failure on the part of many doctors to submit complete reports to the health centers during the holiday season. Reports for this week, however, show considerable improvement over the first week last year when three weeks elapsed before a sufficient number of prefectural reports were received to warrant compilation. Even then, reports from four prefectures were not included and totals were far below what they should have been. Totals quoted in this report for the first week of 1948 include late corrections. However, comparisons of case figures for this week with those of the preceding week and with the first weeks of 1947 and 1948 do not really indicate the extent of differences in the true incidence of disease.

There were 4,494 tuberculosis cases reported this week compared with 6,758 in the preceding week. In the first week of 1948 there were 1,699 cases. The current case rate was 293.0.

Measles cases numbered 654 this week, and last week there were 1,156. In the same period of 1948 there were reported 273 cases. The current case rate was 42.6.

Whooping cough reports showed 717 cases this week compared with 1,176 last week and 390 cases in the same week of 1948. The current case rate was 46.7.

There were reported 1,631 cases of pneumonia this week. In the preceding week there were 2,296 cases, and in the first week of 1948 there were reported 1,765 cases. The current case rate was 106.3.

Influenza cases this week (32) numbered approximately the same as in the previous week (33). There were 45 cases reported in the same period of last year. The current case rate was 2.1.

There were 262 diphtheria cases and 37 deaths currently compared with 365 cases and 55 deaths last week. In the first week of last year 230 cases were recorded, and there were 433 cases in the same period of 1947. The current case and death rates were 17.1 and 2.4 respectively.

Thirty-five dysentery cases and 28 deaths were reported this week and in the week previously there were 42 cases and 19 deaths. Ten cases were recorded in the first week of 1948 and 47 in the corresponding period of 1947. The current case and death rates were 2.3 and 1.8 respectively.

The numbers of typhoid fever cases and deaths this week were 97 and 11, respectively, and 153 and 22, respectively, in the preceding week. There were 63 cases reported in the corresponding period last year and 207 cases in the first week of 1947. The current case and death rates were 6.3 and 0.7, respectively.

There were 37 cases of paratyphoid fever compared with 54 in the preceding week. Deaths (1) were the same in both weeks. In the first weeks of 1948 and 1947 there were reported 17 and 34 cases, respectively. The current case and death rates were 2.4 and 0.1, respectively.

There have been no smallpox cases in the past two weeks and no deaths in 24 weeks. One case was reported in the first week of last year, and there were 19 cases in the corresponding period of 1947.

Enclosure Number 7

Seven typhus fever cases were reported currently whereas there were 10 in the previous week. There have been no deaths for four weeks. There were also 7 cases reported in the same week of 1948, and there were 39 in the corresponding period of 1947. The current case rate was 0.5.

Malaria cases totalled 15 this week compared with 26 in the previous week. Deaths (1) were the same in both weeks. The 1948 and 1947 case figures for the first weeks were 29 and 79 respectively. The current case and death rates were 1.0 and 0.1, respectively.

No Japanese "B" encephalitis cases or deaths were reported in either the current week or the preceding week. There were also no cases in the same periods of 1948 and 1947.

There were 65 cases of scarlet fever and one death this week compared with 80 cases and 2 deaths last week. Fifteen cases were reported in each of the first weeks of 1948 and 1947. The current case and death rates were 4.2 and 0.1, respectively.

Current reports for epidemic meningitis (28 cases and 7 deaths) showed little change from the preceding week (27 cases and 9 deaths). The case figures for the first weeks of 1948 and 1947 were 16 and 14, respectively. Current cases were distributed among 15 prefectures, each having from 1 to 5 cases. The current case and death rates were 1.8 and 0.5, respectively.

There continued to be no cholera or plague.

The current number of syphilis cases reported was 2,408, gonorrhea 2,285, and chancroid 382. All current totals were lower than in the preceding week when there were 3,613 cases of syphilis, 3,125 cases of gonorrhea, and 541 cases of chancroid. In the first week of 1948 there were 1,183 syphilis cases, 1,665 gonorrhea cases, and 304 chancroid cases. The current case rates for each of these diseases were: syphilis, 157.0; gonorrhea, 149.0; and chancroid, 24.9.

SUMMARY REPORT OF CASES AND DEATHS FROM
COMMUNICABLE DISEASES IN JAPAN
WEEK ENDED 1 JANUARY 1949

PREFECTURE	DIPHTHERIA				DYSENTERY			
	Current		Cumulative		Current		Cumulative	
	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths
HOKKAIDO	26	3	26	3	7	-	7	-
AOMORI	3	-	3	-	-	-	-	-
IWATE	3	1	3	1	-	-	-	-
MIYAGI	16	3	16	3	1	5	1	5
AKITA	9	-	9	-	1	-	1	-
YAMAGATA	3	1	3	1	-	-	-	-
FUKUSHIMA	5	-	5	-	-	-	-	-
IBARAKI	6	-	6	-	3	8	3	8
TOCHIGI	6	-	6	-	1	4	1	4
GUMMA	2	1	2	1	-	-	-	-
SAITAMA	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-
CHIBA	1	2	1	2	1	-	1	-
TOKYO	15	1	15	1	4	-	4	-
KANAGAWA	10	4	10	4	5	1	5	1
NIIGATA	11	2	11	2	2	2	2	2
TOYAMA	3	2	3	2	-	-	-	-
ISHIKAWA	10	3	10	3	-	-	-	-
FUKUI	2	-	2	-	1	-	1	-
YAMANASHI	3	-	3	-	-	-	-	-
NAGANO	4	-	4	-	-	-	-	-
GIFU	8	1	8	1	-	-	-	-
SHIZUOKA	4	1	4	1	-	2	-	2
AICHI	6	-	6	-	5	4	5	4
MIE	4	-	4	-	-	-	-	-
SHIGA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
KYOTO	3	-	3	-	2	2	2	2
OSAKA	2	1	2	1	-	-	-	-
HYOGO	9	-	9	-	-	-	-	-
NARA	2	-	2	-	-	-	-	-
WAKAYAMA	2	-	2	-	-	-	-	-
TOTTORI	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
SHIMANE	5	1	5	1	-	-	-	-
OKAYAMA	4	2	4	2	-	-	-	-
HIROSHIMA	8	-	8	-	1	-	1	-
YAMAGUCHI	3	-	3	-	-	-	-	-
TOKUSHIMA	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-
KAGAWA	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-
EHIME	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-
KOCHI	3	-	3	-	-	-	-	-
FUKUOKA	14	2	14	2	-	-	-	-
SAGA	11	1	11	1	-	-	-	-
NAGASAKI	NR	NR	-	-	NR	NR	-	-
KUMAMOTO	2	-	2	-	-	-	-	-
OITA	8	2	8	2	-	-	-	-
MIYAZAKI	11	1	11	1	1	-	1	-
KAGOSHIMA	11	2	11	2	-	-	-	-
TOTAL	262	37	262	37	35	28	35	28
RATE								
Current	17.1	2.4	17.1	2.4	2.3	1.8	2.3	1.8
Previous	23.8	3.6			2.7	1.2		

See footnotes at end of table.

Weekly Report - 1 January 1949
Continued

PREFECTURE	TYPHOID FEVER				PARATYPHOID FEVER			
	Current		Cumulative		Current		Cumulative	
	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths
HOKKAIDO	5	1	5	1	-	-	-	-
AOMORI	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-
IWATE	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
MIYAGI	3	2	3	2	4	-	4	-
AKITA	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-
YAMAGATA	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-
FUKUSHIMA	3	-	3	-	-	-	-	-
IBARAKI	1	-	1	-	2	-	2	-
TOCHIGI	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	-
GUMMA	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-
SAITAMA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
CHIBA	1	1	1	1	1	-	1	-
TOKYO	21	-	21	-	10	-	10	-
KANAGAWA	10	-	10	-	-	-	-	-
NIIGATA	3	-	3	-	1	-	1	-
TOYAMA	-	1	-	1	-	1	-	1
ISHIKAWA	2	-	2	-	4	-	4	-
FUKUI	3	-	3	-	-	-	-	-
YAMANASHI	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-
NAGANO	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-
GIFU	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	-
SHIZUOKA	7	2	7	2	8	-	8	-
AICHI	4	-	4	-	-	-	-	-
MIE	3	-	3	-	-	-	-	-
SHIGA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
KYOTO	2	-	2	-	-	-	-	-
OSAKA	2	-	2	-	-	-	-	-
HYOGO	3	-	3	-	-	-	-	-
NARA	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-
WAKAYAMA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
TOTTORI	1	-	1	-	1	-	1	-
SHIMANE	2	-	2	-	-	-	-	-
OKAYAMA	1	-	1	-	1	-	1	-
HIROSHIMA	6	2	6	2	1	-	1	-
YAMAGUCHI	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
TOKUSHIMA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
KAGAWA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
EHIME	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
KOCHI	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-
FUKUOKA	4	-	4	-	1	-	1	-
SAGA	2	-	2	-	-	-	-	-
NAGASAKI	NR	NR	-	-	NR	NR	-	-
KUMAMOTO	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
OITA	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-
MIYAZAKI	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-
KAGOSHIMA	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-
TOTAL	97	11	97	11	37	1	37	1
RATE								
Current	6.3	0.7	6.3	0.7	2.4	0.1	2.4	0.1
Previous	10.0	1.4			3.5	0.1		

See footnotes at end of table.

Weekly Report - 1 January 1949
Continued

PREFECTURE	SMALLPOX				TYPHUS FEVER			
	Current		Cumulative		Current		Cumulative	
	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths
HOKKAIDO	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
AOMORI	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
IWATE	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
MIYAGI	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
AKITA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
YAMAGATA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
FUKUSHIMA	-	-	-	-	6	-	6	-
IBARAKI	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
TOCHIGI	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
GUMMA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
SAITAMA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
CHIBA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
TOKYO	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
KANAGAWA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
NIIGATA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
TOYAMA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
ISHIKAWA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
FUKUI	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
YAMANASHI	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
NAGANO	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
GIFU	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
SHIZUOKA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
AICHI	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
MIE	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
SHIGA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
KYOTO	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
OSAKA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
HYOGO	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
NARA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
WAKAYAMA	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-
TOTTORI	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
SHIMANE	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
OKAYAMA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
HIROSHIMA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
YAMAGUCHI	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
TOKUSHIMA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
KAGAWA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
EHIME	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
KOCHI	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
FUKUOKA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
SAGA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
NAGASAKI	NR	NR	-	-	NR	NR	-	-
KUMAMOTO	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
OITA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
MIYAZAKI	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
KAGOSHIMA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
TOTAL	-	-	-	-	7	-	7	-
RATE								
Current	-	-	-	-	0.5	-	0.5	-
Previous	-	-			0.7	-		

See footnotes at end of table.

Weekly Report - 1 January 1949
Continued

PREFECTURE	MALARIA				JAPANESE B ENCEPHALITIS			
	Current		Cumulative		Current		Cumulative	
	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths
HOKKAIDO	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-
AOMORI	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
IWATE	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
MIYAGI	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
AKITA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
YAMAGATA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
FUKUSHIMA	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-
IBARAKI	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
TOCHIGI	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
GUMMA	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-
SAITAMA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
CHIBA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
TOKYO	2	-	2	-	-	-	-	-
KANAGAWA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
NIIGATA	1	1	1	1	-	-	-	-
TOYAMA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
ISHIKAWA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
FUKUI	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
YAMANASHI	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-
NAGANO	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
GIFU	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-
SHIZUOKA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
AICHI	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
MIE	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
SHIGA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
KYOTO	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
OSAKA	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-
HYOGO	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
NARA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
WAKAYAMA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
TOTTORI	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
SHIMANE	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-
OKAYAMA	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-
HIROSHIMA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
YAMAGUCHI	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
TOKUSHIMA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
KAGAWA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
EHIME	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-
KOCHI	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
FUKUOKA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
SAGA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
NAGASAKI	NR	NR	-	-	NR	NR	-	-
KUMAMOTO	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-
OITA	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-
MIYAZAKI	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-
KAGOSHIMA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
TOTAL	15	1	15	1	-	-	-	-
RATE								
Current	1.0	0.1	1.0	0.1	-	-	-	-
Previous	1.7	0.1			-	-		

See footnotes at end of table.

Weekly Report - 1 January 1949
Continued

PREFECTURE	SCARLET FEVER				EPIDEMIC MENINGITIS			
	Current		Cumulative		Current		Cumulative	
	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths
HOKKAIDO	13	1	13	1	5	1	5	1
AOMORI	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
IWATE	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
MIYAGI	-	-	-	-	4	1	4	1
AKITA	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-
YAMAGATA	3	-	3	-	-	-	-	-
FUKUSHIMA	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-
IBARAKI	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
TOCHIGI	-	-	-	-	1	1	1	1
GUNMA	2	-	2	-	2	-	2	-
SAITAMA	1	-	1	-	1	-	1	-
CHIBA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
TOKYO	15	-	15	-	3	-	3	-
KANAGAWA	4	-	4	-	1	-	1	-
NIIGATA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
TOYAMA	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1
ISHIKAWA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
FUKUI	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
YAMANASHI	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-
NAGANO	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-
GIFU	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
SHIZUOKA	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-
AICHI	8	-	8	-	-	-	-	-
MIE	2	-	2	-	-	-	-	-
SHIGA	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-
KYOTO	5	-	5	-	-	1	-	1
OSAKA	3	-	3	-	2	1	2	1
HYOGO	2	-	2	-	1	-	1	-
NARA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
WAKAYAMA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
TOTTORI	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-
SHIMANE	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
OKAYAMA	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-
HIROSHIMA	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-
YAMAGUCHI	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
TOKUSHIMA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
KAGAWA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
EHIME	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1
KOCHI	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
FUKUOKA	1	-	1	-	2	-	2	-
SAGA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
NAGASAKI	NR	NR	-	-	NR	NR	-	-
KUMAMOTO	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
OITA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
MIYAZAKI	-	-	-	-	2	-	2	-
KAGOSHIMA	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-
TOTAL	65	1	65	1	28	7	28	7
RATE								
Current	4.2	0.1	4.2	0.1	1.8	0.5	1.8	0.5
Previous	5.2	0.1			1.8	0.6		

See footnotes at end of table.

PREFECTURE	MEASLES Current Cases	MEASLES Cumulative Cases	WHOOPING COUGH Current Cases	WHOOPING COUGH Cumulative Cases	TUBERCULOSIS Current Cases	TUBERCULOSIS Cumulative Cases
HOKKAIDO	178	178	108	108	415	415
AOMORI	28	28	5	5	83	83
IWATE	13	13	9	9	131	131
MIYAGI	6	6	11	11	128	128
AKITA	11	11	14	14	17	17
YAMAGATA	21	21	10	10	92	92
FUKUSHIMA	10	10	1	1	46	46
IBARAKI	1	1	6	6	58	58
TOCHIGI	5	5	24	24	63	63
GUNMA	4	4	20	20	43	43
SAITAMA	-	-	10	10	27	27
CHIBA	-	-	10	10	35	35
TOKYO	16	16	42	42	309	309
KANAGAWA	3	3	21	21	110	110
NIIGATA	41	41	45	45	193	193
TOYAMA	12	12	26	26	61	61
ISHIKAWA	2	2	30	30	76	76
FUKUI	13	13	1	1	9	9
YAMANASHI	1	1	8	8	39	39
NAGANO	4	4	63	63	91	91
GIFU	10	10	41	41	115	115
SHIZUOKA	3	3	5	5	105	105
AICHI	1	1	11	11	59	59
MIE	17	17	6	6	53	53
SHIGA	1	1	27	27	53	53
KYOTO	25	25	11	11	259	259
OSAKA	19	19	11	11	559	559
HYOGO	7	7	10	10	115	115
NARA	-	-	-	-	22	22
WAKAYAMA	27	27	1	1	37	37
TOTTORI	-	-	-	-	25	25
SHIMANE	13	13	29	29	41	41
OKAYAMA	4	4	12	12	106	106
HIROSHIMA	17	17	26	26	276	276
YAMAGUCHI	4	4	10	10	31	31
TOKUSHIMA	1	1	-	-	14	14
KAGAWA	-	-	2	2	37	37
EHIME	8	8	12	12	48	48
KOCHI	7	7	1	1	38	38
FUKUOKA	99	99	16	16	99	99
SAGA	1	1	6	6	54	54
NAGASAKI	NR	-	NR	-	NR	-
KUMAMOTO	12	12	13	13	55	55
OITA	6	6	1	1	38	38
MIYAZAKI	1	1	1	1	123	123
KAGOSHIMA	2	2	1	1	106	106
TOTAL	654	654	717	717	4494	4494
RATE						
Current	42.6	42.6	46.7	46.7	293.0	293.0
Previous	75.4		76.7		440.6	

See footnotes at end of table.

PREFECTURE	PNEUMONIA Current Cases	PNEUMONIA Cumulative Cases	INFLUENZA Current Cases	INFLUENZA Cumulative Cases
HOKKAIDO	192	192	1	1
AOMORI	47	47	-	-
IWATE	18	18	-	-
MIYAGI	72	72	1	1
AKITA	55	55	-	-
YAMAGATA	30	30	-	-
FUKUSHIMA	41	41	-	-
IBARAKI	34	34	-	-
TOCHIGI	29	29	-	-
GUNMA	52	52	-	-
SAITAMA	15	15	-	-
CHIBA	12	12	-	-
TOKYO	119	119	1	1
KANAGAWA	25	25	-	-
NIIGATA	88	88	-	-
TOYAMA	69	69	-	-
ISHIKAWA	29	29	-	-
FUKUI	11	11	2	2
YAMANASHI	10	10	-	-
NAGANO	26	26	2	2
GIFU	37	37	-	-
SHIZUOKA	31	31	1	1
AICHI	22	22	3	3
MIE	30	30	-	-
SHIGA	25	25	12	12
KYOTO	65	65	-	-
OSAKA	33	33	5	5
HYOGO	54	54	-	-
NARA	5	5	-	-
WAKAYAMA	15	15	-	-
TOTTORI	4	4	-	-
SHIMANE	10	10	3	3
OKAYAMA	73	73	-	-
HIROSHIMA	35	35	-	-
YAMAGUCHI	11	11	-	-
TOKUSHIMA	10	10	-	-
KAGAWA	12	12	-	-
EHIME	50	50	-	-
KOCHI	20	20	-	-
FUKUOKA	37	37	1	1
SAGA	25	25	-	-
NAGASAKI	NR	-	NR	-
KUMAMOTO	18	18	-	-
OITA	3	3	-	-
MIYAZAKI	7	7	-	-
KAGOSHIMA	25	25	-	-
TOTAL	1631	1631	32	32
RATE				
Current	106.3	106.3	2.1	2.1
Previous	149.7		2.2	

See footnotes at end of table.

NUMBER OF CASES AND DEATHS OF COMMUNICABLE DISEASES
FOR COMPARABLE PERIODS, 1947, 1948 and 1949

Diseases	Week Ended 1 Jan 1949	Week Ended 3 Jan 1948	Week Ended 4 Jan 1947	Cumulative Number for First (1) Week 1949	Cumulative Number for First (1) Week 1948	Cumulative Number for First (1) Week 1947
CASES						
Diphtheria	262	230	433	262	230	433
Dysentery	35	10	47	35	10	47
Typhoid Fever	97	63	207	97	63	207
Paratyphoid Fever	37	17	34	37	17	34
Smallpox	-	1	19	-	1	19
Typhus Fever	7	7	39	7	7	39
Malaria	15	29	79	15	29	79
Cholera	-	-	-	-	-	-
Scarlet Fever	65	15	15	65	15	15
Epidemic Meningitis	28	16	14	28	16	14
Jap. B. Encephalitis	-	-	-	-	-	-
Plague	-	-	-	-	-	-
Measles	654	273	NA	654	273	NA
Whooping Cough	717	390	NA	717	390	NA
Tuberculosis	4494	1699	NA	4494	1699	NA
Pneumonia	1631	1765	NA	1631	1765	NA
Influenza	32	45	NA	32	45	NA
DEATHS						
Diphtheria	37	32	30	37	32	30
Dysentery	28	10	18	28	10	18
Typhoid Fever	11	7	14	11	7	14
Paratyphoid Fever	1	1	4	1	1	4
Smallpox	-	-	1	-	-	1
Typhus Fever	-	3	3	-	3	3
Malaria	1	-	1	1	-	1
Cholera	-	-	-	-	-	-
Scarlet Fever	1	1	-	1	1	-
Epidemic Meningitis	7	5	4	7	5	4
Jap. B.Encephalitis	-	-	1	-	-	1
Plague	-	-	-	-	-	-

See footnotes at end of table.

CASE AND DEATH RATES OF COMMUNICABLE DISEASES
FOR COMPARABLE PERIODS 1947, 1948 and 1949

Disease	Week Ended 1 Jan 1949	Week Ended 3 Jan 1948	Week Ended 4 Jan 1947	Cumulative Rates for First (1) Week 1949	Cumulative Rates for First (1) Week 1948	Cumulative Rates for First (1) Week 1947
CASE RATE						
Diphtheria	17.1	15.0	28.9	17.1	15.0	28.9
Dysentery	2.3	0.7	3.1	2.3	0.7	3.1
Typhoid fever	6.3	4.1	13.8	6.3	4.1	13.8
Paratyphoid fever	2.4	1.1	2.3	2.4	1.1	2.3
Smallpox	-	0.1	1.3	-	0.1	1.3
Typhus fever	0.5	0.5	2.6	0.5	0.5	2.6
Malaria	1.0	1.9	5.3	1.0	1.9	5.3
Cholera	-	-	-	-	-	-
Scarlet fever	4.2	1.0	1.0	4.2	1.0	1.0
Epidemic Meningitis	1.8	1.0	0.9	1.8	1.0	0.9
Jap. B. Encephalitis	-	-	-	-	-	-
Plague	-	-	-	-	-	-
Measles	42.6	17.8	NA	42.6	17.8	NA
Whooping cough	46.7	25.4	NA	46.7	25.4	NA
Tuberculosis	293.0	110.8	NA	293.0	110.8	NA
Pneumonia	106.3	115.1	NA	106.3	115.1	NA
Influenza	2.1	2.9	NA	2.1	2.9	NA
DEATH RATE						
Diphtheria	2.4	2.1	2.0	2.4	2.1	2.0
Dysentery	1.8	0.7	1.2	1.8	0.7	1.2
Typhoid fever	0.7	0.5	0.9	0.7	0.5	0.9
Paratyphoid fever	0.1	0.1	0.3	0.1	0.1	0.3
Smallpox	-	-	0.1	-	-	0.1
Typhus fever	-	0.2	0.2	-	0.2	0.2
Malaria	0.1	-	0.1	0.1	-	0.1
Cholera	-	-	-	-	-	-
Scarlet fever	0.1	0.1	-	0.1	0.1	-
Epidemic meningitis	0.5	0.3	0.3	0.5	0.3	0.3
Jap. B. Encephalitis	-	-	0.1	-	-	0.1
Plague	-	-	-	-	-	-

WEEKLY SUMMARY REPORT OF VENEREAL DISEASES IN JAPAN

Week Ended 1 January 1949

(C) Current Cases
(T) Total cases for year to date

PREFECTURE	CHANCROID (C)	CHANCROID (T)	GONORRHEA (C)	GONORRHEA (T)	SYPHILIS (C)	SYPHILIS (T)
HOKKAIDO	16	16	119	119	126	126
AOMORI	-	-	14	14	37	37
IWATE	1	1	11	11	27	27
MIYAGI	2	2	9	9	50	50
AKITA	-	-	15	15	23	23
YAMAGATA	2	2	9	9	31	31
FUKUSHIMA	-	-	28	28	32	32
IBARAKI	7	7	41	41	47	47
TOCHIGI	2	2	36	36	34	34
GUNMA	3	3	25	25	51	51
SAITAMA	-	-	3	3	14	14
CHIBA	-	-	14	14	8	8
TOKYO	8	8	123	123	94	94
KANAGAWA	31	31	61	61	65	65
NIIGATA	-	-	20	20	43	43
TOYAMA	2	2	14	14	16	16
ISHIKAWA	2	2	42	42	52	52
FUKUI	-	-	13	13	18	18
YAMANASHI	2	2	13	13	20	20
NAGANO	2	2	23	23	23	23
GIFU	6	6	60	60	33	33
SHIZUOKA	4	4	42	42	48	48
AICHI	115	115	304	304	285	285
MIE	9	9	29	29	13	13
SHIGA	3	3	18	18	16	16
KYOTO	13	13	107	107	131	131
OSAKA	12	12	112	112	91	91
HYOGO	24	24	153	153	160	160
NARA	1	1	17	17	24	24
WAKAYAMA	1	1	24	24	16	16
TOTTORI	5	5	12	12	23	23
SHIMANE	1	1	7	7	6	6
OKAYAMA	15	15	70	70	78	78
HIROSHIMA	17	17	116	116	73	73
YAMAGUCHI	31	31	190	190	148	148
TOKUSHIMA	4	4	1	1	13	13
KAGAWA	-	-	25	25	62	62
EHIME	2	2	22	22	11	11
KOCHI	2	2	13	13	11	11
FUKUOKA	15	15	111	111	88	88
SAGA	3	3	51	51	60	60
NAGASAKI	13	13	65	65	73	73
KUMAMOTO	-	-	37	37	51	51
OITA	3	3	30	30	19	19
MIYAZAKI	2	2	19	19	31	31
KAGOSHIMA	1	1	17	17	33	33
TOTAL	382	382	2285	2285	2408	2408
TOTAL						
Current	24.9	24.9	149.0	149.0	157.0	157.0
Previous	35.3		203.7		235.5	

See footnotes at end of table.

NUMBER OF CASES AND CASE RATES OF
VENEREAL DISEASES IN JAPAN FOR
COMPARABLE PERIODS, 1947, 1948 and 1949

Diseases	WEEK ENDED 1 Jan 1949	3 Jan 1948	4 Jan 1947	CUMULATIVE NUMBER FOR FIRST WEEK 1949	1948	1947
Number						
Chancroid	382	304	376	382	304	376
Gonorrhea	2285	1665	1440	2285	1665	1440
Syphilis	2408	1183	840	2408	1183	840
Rate						
Chancroid	24.9	19.8	25.1	24.9	19.8	25.1
Gonorrhea	149.0	108.5	96.3	149.0	108.5	96.3
Syphilis	157.0	77.1	56.2	157.0	77.1	56.2

NOTE: 1. There were no cases or deaths reported for cholera or plague.

2. Rates are the number of cases or deaths per 100,000 population, estimated as of 1 July 1948 and are computed on an annual basis.

3. A dash (-) indicates that no cases or deaths were reported and that the case or death rate was zero.

4. A rate of 0.0 indicates that there were some cases or deaths but that the rate was less than 0.1.

5. "NA" indicates data are not available.

6. "NR" indicates that no report was received.

7. *Cumulative figures adjusted for delayed and corrected reports.